INTERNATIONAL

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ast. Temp. 46-41 (8-5). Tomorrow very y. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (7-4). LONDON: ly. Temp. 52-48 (11-9). Tomorrow little ge. Yesterday's temp. 52-43 (11-6). CHAN- Slight. ROME: Variable. Temp. 50-41 (10-5). ORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-35 (7-2). Yester- temp. 42-20 (6.—1). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.50	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T £5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	1.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.



The 2,500-year-old calyx krater.

Bootleg Excavators Suspected

Source of Met's Greek Vase, 'Finest There Is,' Disputed

By Nicholas Gage

(Material for this story was gathered with the assistance of David L. Shirey, John Canaday and John Hess.)

ROME, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Last fall Thomas P. F. Hoving, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, announced the acquisition of a 2,500-year-old Greek vase signed by its creators, the painter Euphronios and the potter Euxitheos, that he said was of such high quality that "the histories of art will have to be rewritten."

Mr. Hoving and Dietrich von Bothmer, curator of Greek and Roman art, declined to discuss details about the acquisition of the vase, a calyx krater used for mixing wine and water at banquets. The official story offered in November was that it had been in a private European collection since before World War I.

But the story was challenged by many art experts who said that a vase of such excellence could not have escaped attention for so many years if it had been in a private European collection.

During the last two months, The New York Times has conducted an investigation to determine where the krater came from and how it reached the Metropolitan. The investigation led to five European cities, and included interviews with art scholars, dealers, collectors, museum officials and government authorities. Among the findings:

● The vase was sold to the Metropolitan by Robert E. Hecht jr., an American who has lived in Rome for the last 35 years. He says he was acting for someone else who owned it, but U.S. Customs papers on the vase list him as its "supplier."

● Museum officials purchased the vase without ever seeing

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Soviet Jet Crashes; 77 Killed

22 Survive at Prague Airport

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A Soviet airlines passenger plane crashed in flames while landing at Prague airport today, scattering bodies and wreckage over a 400-yard-wide area. Vladimir Volodin, the Aeroflot airport manager, said 77 persons died in the crash and 22 survived.

Airport officials said the TU-154 tri-engine jet smashed into the ground just inside the airport perimeter, narrowly missing a highway.

"As the plane plowed along parallel to the runway, the wings and tail fell off," an airport official said. "Everything was burning with the exception of the front portion of the fuselage."

Landing Gear Marks

An airport technician, who was one of the first to reach the scene of the crash, said:

"I saw two rut marks caused by the plane's landing gear a few yards from the highway. These were immediately followed by spilled kerosene and scorch marks. A little way on, the first bodies were found."

Mr. Volodin said the plane, on a regular flight from Moscow to Prague, carried 87 passengers and 12 crew members.

He said 14 passengers and eight crew members survived.

Airport officials said all of the survivors were in the front first class portion of the plane or the cockpit.

Everyone in the rear of the plane, including four hostesses, perished, the officials said.

All on board were either Russian, Czechoslovak or Cuban, the officials said.

There were conflicting reports about whether the plane caught fire before or after it hit the ground.

The wreckage continued to burn for 45 minutes. By the time the flames were extinguished, the tail was the only clearly recognizable section of the plane.

The plane's captain, witnesses said, staggered from the wreckage with blood streaming down his face.

The dead and seriously injured were taken away in ambulances. Those less seriously injured were transported in buses.

More than an hour after the crash, 10 bodies still lay on the scorched grass. They were covered by white sheets. Nearby, firemen continued to play water over the wreckage.

Clouds But No Rain

There were low clouds at the time of the crash, but no rain.

It was the first known crash of a TU-154 since the plane went into commercial service less than a year ago. The TU-154—the Soviet equivalent of the Boeing-727—can carry up to 158 persons.

It was the second disaster in five months for Aeroflot. A crash near Moscow on Oct. 13 claimed 176 lives, making it the worst civil air disaster in history.



Associated Press.

The tomb of Marshal Pétain at Port-Joinville. This picture was taken in 1968.



Keystone.

Marshal Pétain at Vichy.

Seen as Move for Verdun Burial

Remains of Marshal Pétain Stolen From Grave on Island

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 19 (WP).—Grave robbers overnight stole the body of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the World War I hero who headed the Vichy régime which collaborated with the Nazis during the World War II occupation of France.

The coffin containing his body disappeared from an ill-guarded cemetery on the island of Yeu, off western France, where he died, aged 95, in 1951.

Ever since, his partisans have demanded that he be buried at the National Military Cemetery at Douaumont, near Verdun, where in 1917 he repulsed the Germans after a months-long battle costing more than a half-million French and German lives.

These rightist demands have been rejected by the Gaullists, who invoked his haste in seeking an armistice with the Germans after the collapse of France in 1940 and especially his collaboration with the Nazis when he headed the Vichy government.

Sentenced to Death

Pétain was sentenced to death for collaboration in 1945 after he returned from Germany, where the retreating Nazi troops had taken him to avoid capture by the advancing Allied armies.

The head of state at the time, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whose relations with the marshal were ambiguous but close enough to name his son, Philippe, after Pétain, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment.

The theft of Pétain's body brought forth predictably emotional reactions. They testified to the continuing and profound controversy surrounding Pétain more than a generation after he headed the Vichy régime and more than two generations after Verdun.

The Gaullist National Association of Veterans issued a statement noting that "the transfer to Douaumont of the remains of a man condemned to death for intelligence with the enemy would be totally illegal." It added that those who fought in the Resistance against the Germans and the Vichy régime "would not tolerate such an outrage."

The marshal's followers were content to recall that in a 1938 testament Pétain wrote that "my

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Truce Forces Set to Deploy In S. Vietnam

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Despite continued widespread fighting, the International Commission of Control and Supervision said tonight it would begin deploying subregional cease-fire inspection teams around South Vietnam.

The teams, composed of representatives of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, will begin moving to sites Wednesday, according to Ambassador Michel Gauvin of Canada, the Control Commission chairman. However, Mr. Gauvin admitted that until the fighting actually stopped, there was little the teams could do to fulfill the Control Commission's function of investigating cease-fire violations.

So long as the fighting goes on, he said, "it is difficult for us to investigate."

And the fighting showed no sign of letting up. The Saigon government reported more than 220 alleged Communist cease-fire violations during the 30-hour period that ended at noon today, and a Saigon military spokesman said there had been "no change" in the battlefield situation.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gauvin said the International Control Commission was sticking as much as possible to the schedule of deployment outlined for it by the Paris peace agreement.

In addition to deploying the 14 subregional teams, he said, the Control Commission would immediately take up the question of sending other teams to observe the American withdrawal and to monitor ports of entry for the replacement of weapons to the Saigon forces.

Under terms of the Paris accord, Control Commission inspection teams are supposed to be in place in 26 subregional sites by next Monday.

Mr. Gauvin emphasized that the Control Commission was moving ahead without parallel action by peace-keeping teams from the Four Party Joint Military Commission.

7 Teams Deployed

The Joint Military Commission, consisting of the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, thus far has deployed seven of eight regional teams around the country. It has no subregional teams deployed.

Mr. Gauvin once again chided the Joint Military Commission for failing to live up to the terms of the Paris agreement.

"I should like to remind you," he said, "that while the ICCS is a separate body and independent from the CJMC [Central Joint Military Commission], the ICCS relies to a large degree on the CJMC's cooperation to fulfill its tasks and to meet its obligations under the protocol governing its responsibilities."

Mr. Gauvin also announced that an investigation would be launched immediately by the Control Commission into the shooting down of an American helicopter Friday near An Loc.

The helicopter had delivered supplies to a Military Commission regional station in the Central Highland town and had just left to return to Saigon when it was shot down. Its five crew members were injured.

Meanwhile, the post-cease-fire

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

GIs in Vietnam Down to 14,180

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, Feb. 19.—The U.S. command today announced the withdrawal of 1,564 more soldiers from South Vietnam, dropping strength to 14,180—the lowest in a decade.

A total of 9,320 U.S. servicemen have been withdrawn since the cease-fire Jan. 28. The rest are to be out of the country by March 28.

The United States still has a reported 49,000 troops in Thailand and a reported 39,000 aboard ships off Vietnam.

Not a Purge, Pravda Says

Soviet Party Begins to Drop Members Seen as 'Unworthy'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Communist party daily Pravda warned the 14.5 million party members today that an exchange of party cards due to begin in 10 days could bring expulsion for unworthy behavior.

But a major front-page editorial, outlining plans for the first exchange of party cards since 1954, asserted that this would not be used as a pretext for a major purge similar to those undertaken in the Stalinist era.

The editorial apparently confirmed expectations of foreign diplomats that the party-card exchange would be used to weed out some elements of the party considered guilty of corruption, indifference or poor discipline but not for a wholesale housecleaning.

This would be in keeping with the generally cautious approach of the collective leadership which succeeded the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in October, 1964. Even when members of the ruling Politburo have lost high-ranking positions, they have not been dropped from the Politburo as would have been expected, evidently to forestall any moves toward major purges or power struggles.

In previous articles in recent months, Pravda and other newspapers have asserted that the exchange of documents, authorized by the 24th party congress in March, 1971, would not be "simply a mechanical act of issuing new party cards in return for the present cards."

In a similar vein, today's editorial said that some party organizations have already "started more resolutely to get rid of people who by their behavior disgrace the high calling of a member of the party." It gave no details.

Pravda called for a fight against "inertia and indifference" among party members who are supposed to set an example of devoted, active and exemplary conduct for the rest of the Soviet Union's 245 million people. But it said that in accordance with decrees of the Central Committee of the party, the exchange of documents "is not a purge of the party." The work should be done carefully and slowly, it said.

Great emphasis was laid on the opportunity for involving more party members more actively in social and political work. Already, during the last six months of preparation, it said, more than 16,000 party members in Kazakhstan, 10,000 in Krasnoyarsk Territory and thousands in other cities have become more active after individual consultations with higher party officials.

Those previously reprimanded for misbehavior have been put under special scrutiny and have either improved their conduct or have been told that "a question of [continuing] party membership arises."

Another major point, Pravda said, was the effort to shift the composition of the party to increase the number of workers in its ranks and revitalize its proletarian character.

Figures for 1971 showed that 40.1 percent of the party were workers, 15.1 percent were collective farmers and 44.8 percent were white-collar workers, intellectuals and administrators.

During the last year or so, Pravda said, the number of workers had been increased. Workers, it said, comprised 57.3 percent of the new membership. It did not give other percentages.

Strike Set Today At Paris Airports

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Air traffic controllers at Paris airports announced today that they would go on strike for four days beginning tomorrow.

Officials at Orly Airport said the walkout could seriously disrupt arrivals and departures.

The strike, to protest present salary levels, was voted by a majority of the personnel.

Synod of Bishops Set To Meet Next Year

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that the International Synod of Bishops will be held in October, 1974, to discuss how to spread the Christian message in the modern world.

Uganda Accuses Three Leaders

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—A Ugandan military spokesman tonight accused the presidents of Zaire, Zambia and Tanzania of secretly agreeing to back guerrillas operating against Uganda.

He said they reached the agreement at a meeting in the northern Tanzania town of Arusha two weeks ago. They "pledged to support guerrilla activities aimed at disturbing peace in Uganda," the spokesman said.

He added that deposed Ugandan President Milton Obote was also at the meeting with the three presidents, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

U.S. Firm May Build A-Plant In Yugoslavia, Tito Aide Says

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—A $120-million nuclear-power plant is expected to be built in Yugoslavia by American interests, according to Jakov Sirotkovic, a deputy premier of Yugoslavia. He said that proposals by the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Corp. were under active consideration.

Mr. Sirotkovic, who is the top-ranking economic official in the Tito government, spoke at a news conference at the end of a week's visit to this country, during which he met with administration officials and major corporate and banking executives.

Favorable conditions have been created for the encouragement of joint ventures involving American companies, Mr. Sirotkovic said, and leading American companies are showing a very active interest.

Gavra Popovic, assistant secretary for finance, confirmed reports that his government would soon make its first private bond issue here. However, he said that it was too soon to say how much money would be involved.

Mr. Sirotkovic said that over the last two years Yugoslavia has been consolidating short-term debts and that, with the improvement of its foreign-exchange reserves, the country was now in a position to seek loans. In the last year, Yugoslav reserves have nearly tripled to a total of $870 million.

Under new policies that began five years ago, Yugoslavia has been encouraging joint ventures by Western companies and its own state corporations.

Yugoslav legislation allows the foreign partner a 49 percent share of capital investment but permits the sharing of profits to be worked out under individual agreements.

To date, about 70 joint ventures have been started, involving investment of $100 million.

Official American support for expansion of trade and investment in Yugoslavia was given last month with an agreement under which the U.S. government—through the Overseas Private Investment Corp.—will insure new ventures against loss from non-commercial risks, primarily nationalization.

Accord With Hanoi Seen

U.S. Reportedly Tells Laos It Will Halt Bombing Sunday

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 19 (WP).—The United States has told Premier Souvanna Phouma that it will halt all bombing over Laos in support of government troops on Feb. 25, highly reliable diplomatic sources said yesterday.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said there would be "absolutely no comment" on the report.

The rationale for the deadline, the sources said, is that the Nixon administration does not want to enter the international conference on Indochina, which begins in Paris on Feb. 26, while U.S. planes are still bombing Laos.

Prince Souvanna reportedly was advised of the U.S. decision Friday by visiting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan, a former ambassador to Laos, came to Vientiane from Hanoi, where he accompanied presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, after making brief stops in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Mr. Sullivan made no public statements during his overnight stay in Vientiane, and both the U.S. mission and the Laotian government refused to comment on his talks with Prince Souvanna and other top cabinet members.

However, it was generally understood that Mr. Sullivan reported on America's intense interest in seeing a cease-fire brought about quickly between the government and the Communist Pathet Lao. Negotiations between the two sides, which began on Oct. 17, are still dragging on.

There were also indications that Mr. Sullivan may have tried to assure Prince Souvanna that the Hanoi regime intends to abide by Article 20 of the Paris agreement and withdraw all its forces from Laos following a cease-fire.

This issue is a matter of concern among rightists in the royal Lao government. A prominent rightist cabinet source said yesterday that he and his colleagues were still not convinced of North Vietnam's intentions.

Most observers believe, however, that Hanoi will pull out its estimated 65,000 men within whatever time frame is established in a Laotian peace accord. This matter itself is now under debate, with the government demanding that all foreign forces be out of the country within 30 days of a cease-fire, and the Pathet Lao insisting on 90 days.

By setting a Feb. 25 deadline on all bombing, the United States may not only be applying pressure on the government to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Saigon Minister Leaving for Paris

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam will leave tomorrow for Paris to attend the 12-nation Vietnam peace conference beginning Feb. 26. He will stop in Rome to give Pope Paul VI a letter from President Nguyen Van Thieu, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Mr. Lam also is scheduled to confer Wednesday with Italian government officials. He is due in Paris Thursday.

A spokesman said that South Vietnam would not agree to China and North Vietnam as co-chairmen of the Paris conference, but he did not say which nations the Saigon government wanted as conference chairmen.

U.S. Navy Said to Train Dolphin to Spy on Russians

Many Tasks Reported for Undersea 'Flipper Force'

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP).—A dolphin trained by the U.S. Navy has placed a detection device in a foreign harbor to find out what kind of atomic fuel is used in Russian nuclear submarines, a newsman of the Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday.

Newsman Morley Safer said on the "60 Minutes" program that the planting and retrieving operation is one of a number of tasks being performed by the Navy's "biological weapons system" of trained dolphins, whales and sea lions.

He said the dolphin that placed the detecting device went back weeks later and retrieved it "for American intelligence analysis." He gave no further details.

CBS said that the Navy has classified as "top secret" almost all information on its $30-million sea mammal program.

The head of the program, Harris Stone, special assistant for intelligence in the Bureau of Naval Operations, said in an interview on the program that reports of a "kamikaze porpoise" trained to carry explosives and "go out and blow up submarines" were nothing but "science fiction."

CBS said, however, that it had learned that "the Navy's dolphins have been trained to attack enemy divers, to ward off sharks, to place explosives and monitoring devices on ships..."

The Defense Department withheld comment on yesterday's program. But the Pentagon disclosed on Sept. 5 that the Navy had trained whales to recover such objects as torpedoes from the ocean floor. And on June 9 the Navy confirmed Saigon reports that it had pulled a supersecret team of "warrior porpoises" out of Vietnam after a year of duty in which they guarded against enemy frogmen.

Porpoises and dolphins are both variations of small, toothed whales —porpoises having a blunt snout, dolphins somewhat elongated ones.

James Fitzgerald, identified as a pioneer in dolphin research for the intelligence community and the Navy, told CBS that researchers have been able to program dolphins "and keep them under control for distances up to several miles.

"As an operating vehicle," Mr. Fitzgerald added, "you can carry a payload of the order of 100 pounds... You can deliver and retrieve objects, place and position them. You can use acoustics homing, acoustics beam-riding. You can use a radio link or you can have an inertial device in the gadget that they're towing which can tell them to go right or left or they're on course."

Mr. Fitzgerald and diver Ray Harmon told of dolphins programmed to deploy themselves around a ship for its protection against enemy divers.

Mr. Fitzgerald said a dolphin can, after detecting a swimmer near the ship, go to the ship and pull an alarm, then force the swimmer to surface and "capture him for interrogation."

Mr. Harmon told of playing the role of an enemy diver in one such operation.

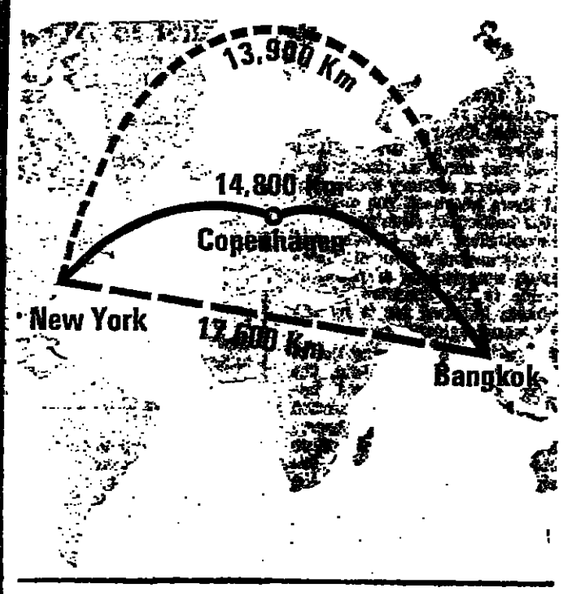
"We would try and penetrate the dolphin perimeter that they had set up," he said. "They would pick us up without fail, run us to the surface on their noses and corral us into an area—without getting up a sweat."

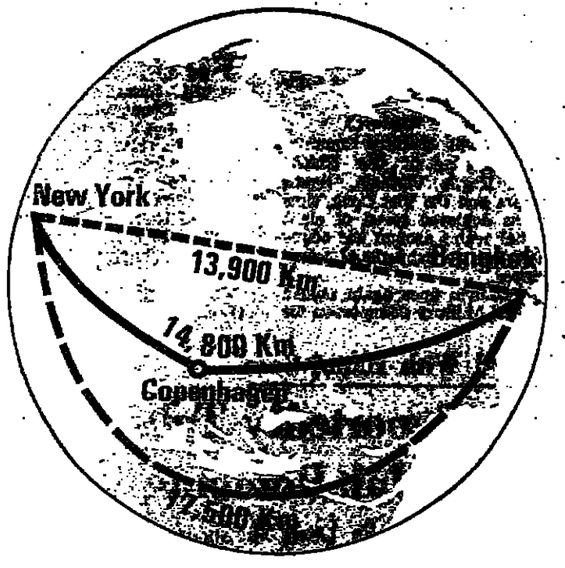
Mr. Harmon said that the dolphins surfaced the divers by making them "so uncomfortable... They will make you move in any direction they want you to."

Their methods, he added, include pulling off face masks, tearing regulator hose and pulling off swimfins.

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?





The globe, of course.
It is the only true picture of the world.
Between Europe and
Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances
you save via Copenhagen won't be
quite so dramatic.
But they still amount to around
1,000 kilometres.
From London, for instance,
close to 1,200.

FAR EAST–FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Despite Help and Improvement

U.S. Agency Calls Logistics For Saigon Army Inadequate

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—Despite U.S. help and much self-improvement, Saigon's army is still inadequate on maintenance, supply and some transport to meet any fresh, all-out Communist attack alone, according to a newly released General Accounting Office study.

A different view came from outgoing Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird Jan. 8. Mr. Laird said: "The South Vietnamese now have the capability to provide their own in-country security completely and totally."

The 150-page GAO report on "Logistic Aspects of Vietnamization—1969-72" was completed in November and takes account of the pre-cease-fire surge in U.S. supply. It deliberately focuses on nuts and bolts, not what it calls "equally important" questions of morale and leadership.

But the GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, suggests that with $5 billion in U.S. equipment, President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime has more materiel than it can properly manage alone—by U.S. standards.

"It is clear that the South Vietnamese will continue to require some foreign aid," the GAO investigators found, citing in particular a continued need for foreign civilian technicians to help maintain complex helicopters, the four-engine C-130 transport planes, communications gear and tanks. For ammunition, oil, and spare parts, Saigon, like Hanoi, is dependent on foreign sources.

In its 1969 plan, the GAO noted, the Pentagon never said logistical self-sufficiency was possible in a "small, basically agrarian economy in the throes of a modern war."

But the idea was to help the South Vietnamese organize, train and manage their own modest counterpart to the withdrawing 450,000-man U.S. Army Logistics Command in Vietnam. By the end of 1972, the South Vietnamese were repairing, overhauling or rebuilding 93 percent of their worn or damaged military items, from trucks to artillery pieces.

During Hanoi's April-June, 1972, offensive, the GAO discovered, the South Vietnamese performed better than they could have in 1969:

- The South Vietnamese Army's 2,400-truck force, despite occasional guerrilla roadblocks, allowed Saigon to shift troops about the country to reinforce danger spots.
- Saigon's 125 naval landing craft moved 68 percent of the waterborne supplies, mostly ammunition and fuel (but the U.S. Navy had to handle the rest). Saigon kept in operation 1,650 ships of all sizes (worth $2 billion), mostly small patrol craft, but including two destroyer escorts.
- Saigon's relatively inexperienced helicopter force required heavy U.S. reinforcement when Hanoi struck, but nevertheless flew a majority of the total allied sorties. Still unclear last fall to GAO was whether the South Vietnamese could now get along without such U.S. help.
- From April 1 to Aug. 31, U.S. helicopters evacuated 1,200 wounded from the battlefields while South Vietnamese helicopters were officially credited with lifting out 31,600.
- Saigon's military medical system expanded to 31,000 hospital beds, treated and returned 99,000 wounded soldiers to duty, took care of 52,000 civilians and collected 8,000 units of blood each month from training units.

Serious Deficiencies

But there remained serious deficiencies:

- No "viable" preventive maintenance effort, due to command neglect, exists even in training. GAO investigators looking at grease joints at a truck depot found them "bone dry." One unit had 20 percent of its tanks rendered irreparable for lack of such simple maintenance.
- Technicians, managers and even trained clerks are in short supply, given the overall task of keeping up a U.S.-style war machine, and logistics suffers as a result.
- Thefts of truck tires, batteries and vehicle parts make "inventory control" a matter of guesswork despite the installation of a computerized system.

The South Vietnamese, the GAO suggests, should remember that complex American supply systems are not "necessarily" the best for everyone. Saigon must eventually shape its own "tailored specifically to the Vietnamese environment," the GAO said.

Saigon Needs More U.S. Aid, Thieu Argues

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu said yesterday that his country will need more economic aid from the United States during the postwar period than it received while the fighting was going on.

Mr. Thieu did not set a figure, but said, "I think that [it would be] more than before.... Now we need more money. We need more work, more air force, but more money, too, for development."

With such aid, the South Vietnamese leader said, his country could take on "another face."

"I cannot say that we can compare with Japan, but at least we must be better than Korea or Taiwan because we have ... more favorable conditions," Mr. Thieu said.

To Discuss Reconstruction

Speaking in an interview taped in Saigon for broadcast on the television program "Issues and Answers" (ABC), he said he intended to take up the postwar reconstruction issue with President Nixon during his visit to the United States later this year. "This time we will discuss... reconstruction, and... the task to be worked together in close cooperation between the two governments and peoples in peacetime," he said.

Asked if he would participate in a summit meeting with North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, Mr. Thieu said, "I am not against that."

"When the cease-fire is respected... maybe we will discuss the relationship between North and South," he said. He noted, however, that there have been no negotiations along these lines, and that he thinks "the most urgent thing to do now is [for] the government and the NLF [National Liberation Front] to sit down together... to work on the political solution in South Vietnam..."

He also expressed a desire to meet with the American people to "dissipate" the impression here "that I am the man who would like to [wage] the war, [that] I am a dictator."

"I think that many people in the United States have a misunderstanding of me, and I would like to have the opportunity to meet with them, and it's up to them to judge me," he said.





Associated Press

FAMILY REUNION—At left, Mrs. Jane Tschudy shows her 8-year-old son Michael his first glimpse of his father, Lt. Comdr. Michael Tschudy, who had been a POW since his son was five months old. At right, Mrs. Tschudy throws herself into her husband's arms. The homecoming occurred Saturday at the Norfolk Naval Air Station.

Freed Sunday With 19 Others

POW Flown to U.S. to See Ailing Father

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, Feb. 19 (AP).—Another American prisoner of war was flown home today to be with his ailing father, while 19 others released with him yesterday in Hanoi made preparations for a speedy departure.

Officials said they expected the rest to leave for the United States by Wednesday morning at the latest.

Navy Lt. James W. Bailey, 30, of Kosciusko, Miss., was rushed through medical and administrative processing here because his father had been hospitalized after a heart attack. This was also the reason for his early release by Hanoi, which had not originally included him on the list of 20 POWs for release yesterday.

Operation Homecoming spokesmen said that all 20 men were in good condition.

"Their health is so good that in some cases we have had to assign two escorts per returnee," a spokesman said. "The returnees were going through their processing faster than one escort could keep up with."

Big Dinner

Officials said the men had huge appetites; one ate five steaks and six eggs for dinner last night. Many of the men wanted ice cream for breakfast today.

The first 142 released POWs arrived at Clark a week ago. The release of the 20 men left 407 military men and 15 civilians still prisoners in North and South Vietnam and Laos, according to lists given the U. S. government by the North Vietnamese.

The 20 prisoners initially balked at leaving the camp because they thought the North Vietnamese were tricking them, an official source said.

"They thought they were being spoofed, it happens all the time up there," he said. "The POWs just refused to go, not believing the North Vietnamese claim that their release was a goodwill gesture for the visit of Henry Kissinger," he added. Mr. Kissinger was in Hanoi last week.

Release Doubted

The prisoners doubted they would be freed on Sunday because they had been informed their release would come later, in accordance with apparent plans to free the captives at about 15-day intervals over the two-month period specified in the Vietnam peace agreement.

"So they thought it was just a North Vietnamese spoof," the source said. "They thought it was a game, and they played it themselves, digging their toes in and not preparing to leave."

A senior U.S. officer from the Four-Power Joint Military Commission visited the camp and convinced the men they were really going to be freed, the source said.

Two in USAF Go Through Thick And Thin and a Lot Else Together

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two of the 20 U.S. war prisoners released yesterday by North Vietnam just don't seem to be able to shake one another.

Air Force Capts. Kevin J. McManus, 30, of Falls Church, Va., and West Babylon, N.Y., and Edward J. Mechenbier, 30, of Dayton, Ohio, have been together for 13 years—the last five years, seven months and four days of it in North Vietnamese prisons.

Both started at the Air Force Academy in 1960 and graduated in 1964.

After finishing pilot training, both were assigned to the 92d Tactical Fighter Squadron at Bentwaters, England.

Both were assigned to the 390th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Da Nang South Vietnam, at the end of 1966.

They were in the same F-4 Phantom when it was shot down over North Vietnam on June 14, 1967.

And now that they've been released, they are sharing a room at the Clark Air Force Base hospital.

"We've been together so long," Capt. McManus told a reporter today, "we can't get rid of each other."

In Effort to Regain Control

Saigon to Return Refugees To Disputed Northern Areas

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—A silent battle is under way in South Vietnam for the control of areas in which neither the government nor the Communists can claim to exercise full authority. The weapons are people.

Informed American sources report that the government is preparing to move large numbers of refugees driven from their homes in last year's Communist offensive back to regions over which government control is incomplete.

Simultaneously, the sources said, the Viet Cong are creating administrative structures in villages in the same regions in an effort to claim them as their own if the cease-fire operation and supervision commissions get sufficiently organized to inspect local situations.

The areas involved are mainly in the northern half of the country. So far, plans have been approved by the Saigon government and American refugee officials to move 70,000 refugees from the provinces of Quang Tri, Thua Thien and Quang Ngai back to areas from which they fled in the fighting last spring.

These areas have been recaptured by the government, but, being almost deserted by their former populations, are subject to frequent Viet Cong incursions.

The 70,000 people—44,000 from Thua Thien, 16,000 from Quang Tri and 10,000 from Quang Ngai—are to begin moving before the end of this month. These are mainly people who have remained under government control throughout the war and are believed by the government to prefer to remain that way.

Within two months, the government plans to extend the refugee return to a larger category of people now in camps. Involved in this extension would be refugees from areas where the Viet Cong have been reported implanting their own leaders and flags and where the greatest difficulties are expected.

Of the 630,000 people in refugee camps, more than half are considered to be in the first two categories. At least 250,000 people fall into a third classification. They come from areas traditionally friendly to the Communists and will not be allowed to return. Most are from Binh Dinh Province and fled the fighting there last year. They stayed in camps, according to American sources, because there the government feeds them.

Before the cease-fire went into effect, it had been expected that the refugees from Binh Dinh might try to "explode" out of the camps and head for home. This, it was feared, would provoke violent government countermeasures. But these refugees have not tried to head home, presumably because of the continuing insecurity in the countryside.

Nevertheless, the possibility of violent outbreak continues. The American sources believe the government is determined to maintain strict control over populations whose loyalty it suspects.

Truce Forces Plan to Deploy In South Vietnam Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting, which had declined for the first week or 10 days after the cease-fire, continued to surge upward.

Saigon military authorities charged that Communist violations of the cease-fire for the last three days had been averaging almost 200 a day. Last week, the level was at about 165 a day.

Most of the incidents involve small numbers of men and result in relatively few casualties, but, in two clashes reported today near Kontum in the Central Highlands, the South Vietnamese government said 47 Communist troops and two government soldiers had been killed.

According to government figures, 7,186 Communist soldiers and 1,259 government troops have died in fighting since the cease-fire went into effect on Jan. 28. The government claims the Communists have violated the cease-fire more than 4,000 times.

On Saturday, the Joint Military Commission issued an appeal to both sides to end all hostilities immediately.

The appeal and the subsequent orders to implement it appear to have had absolutely no effect. If anything, the fighting has increased since the appeal was issued.

Analysts were at a loss to explain why.

POWs Exchanged

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Saigon command reported that POWs were released today to Communist officials across the Thach Han River from Quang Tri City. The total number of Communists released so far is 6,400, a spokesman said.

A total of 711 South Vietnamese were released and 320 more are scheduled to be released tomorrow at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, he said.

British Strikes Widespread But Cause Little Disruption

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Workers in British industry pursued their resistance campaign against government pay curbs today without causing any great disruption—although fears of a major upheaval remained.

Gas supplies remained sluggish as a result of scattered strikes and overtime bans. Hundreds of factories in the English Midlands had to stop work, but most households suffered little hardship. Better weather helped ease heating problems.

A noncooperation policy adopted by train engineers failed to cause the expected timetable chaos, although the situation seemed likely to get worse.

The country's 52,000 Ford Motor Co. workers were still deliberating whether to obey union calls for an all-out strike beginning March 1. Their decision was uncertain.

The protests are all aimed against the government's new laws limiting wage raises to stem inflation.

Some union leaders have talked of a possible general strike. The big test for this will come on March 5 at a special convention of the Trades Union Congress, governing body of the union movement.

So far, demands for an all-out strike have been muted. But TUC fears were reflected today in a policy document that viewed government actions as an attempt to trim the power of the unions as an effective industrial force.

Teachers in the outer London area began the first wave in their program of selected strikes over a cost-of-living allowance claim. At least 40,000 children were believed to have been affected by the strikes.

Postmen, hospital workers, miners and printing workers also have joined the anti-wage-freeze revolt. Their representatives voted in favor of a one-day general strike at a mass meeting in Coventry yesterday.

The unions noted that despite the government's freeze on prices, in line with the pay freeze, some food prices have been going up. Food merchants say this is due to the fluctuation in the cost of imported goods and seasonal products.

Earthquake in Turkey

ANKARA, Feb. 19 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook the Turkish capital and neighboring provinces tonight, the Turkish news agency said. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

Thieves Take Pétain's Body

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest desire is to be buried at Douaumont."

They noted that a 1971 opinion poll showed that 72 percent of those questioned favored honoring the marshal's wishes.

With less than two weeks to go before the first round of national legislative elections, observers presumed the incident was staged to enhance the chances of the extreme right, which opinion polls show being favored by between 3 to 4 percent of the voters.

Transferred

Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, a former Vichy official, a lawyer and leader of an extreme rightist political party, said he had received a telephone call in the early afternoon from an otherwise unidentified "veteran" who said the body "had been transferred to the Verdun area about a month ago."

However, officials investigating on the island of Yeu said the incident took place overnight. They said they found fresh cement which the grave robbers used to reset the 1,750-pound stone slab covering the tomb.

Lawyer Jacques Isorni, who defended Pétain in the 1945 trial, said that he had been warned some time ago by an anonymous telephone caller that a "raid was in the offing to bring the remains of the marshal to Douaumont." He said he had told the caller "not to do such a crazy thing," because "I want it to be done regularly, officially."

Mr. Tixier-Vignancour added that his caller had said the body had been stolen "to allow the president of the republic to decide on the [marshal's] definitive burial in Douaumont."

Already actively engaged in trying to save the ruling Gaullists from an election defeat, President Georges Pompidou could not but be embarrassed by the incident.

Red Threat To Navy Base In Cambodia

Offensive Imperils River Supply Route

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Communist-led guerrillas attacked a government patrol with tear gas and automatic weapons yesterday near Neak Luong, Cambodia's vital naval base on the Mekong River.

The Cambodian high command said that 46 government troops were overcome by Communist tear-gas grenades and that three soldiers were killed in fierce fighting.

A major Communist-backed offensive against Neak Luong has threatened the government's supply route on the Mekong River. Neak Luong is 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh and the situation there has been described by the government as "critical."

Convoy Attacked

Saturday, Communist gunners attacked a supply convoy on the river, sinking an American-owned ammunition barge carrying napalm and seriously damaging two ships.

On Highway 1, which connects Phnom Penh with Saigon, government troops yesterday reoccupied a 2 1/2-mile stretch of the road without Communist resistance.

The Communist Khmer Rouge forces still hold three miles of the highway below the factory town of Dey Eth, 15 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

U.S. May End Laos Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

reach an agreement, but also responding to an understanding with North Vietnam.

On Feb. 10, the day Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sullivan went to the North Vietnamese capital, Hanoi radio deplored the continuing U.S. bombing in Laos and Cambodia and demanded that the Americans "halt all their acts of aggression against these two countries."

The broadcast stated that the bombing was a violation of the Paris accord. The timing of the broadcast, a few hours before Mr. Kissinger's arrival, suggested that the North Vietnamese wanted to make clear to the United States their interest in extending the Vietnam cease-fire to the rest of Indochina.

Under these circumstances, it seems most unlikely that President Nixon would risk jeopardizing the coming Paris conference by continuing to allow B-52 and other American planes to continue their raids.

This same thinking, according to a knowledgeable diplomatic source, would indicate that American bombing also will end in Cambodia at about the same time as in Laos.

Rightist sources in Prince Souvanna's government neither confirmed nor denied the deadline report. However, on Friday—the same day Mr. Sullivan met with Prince Souvanna— rightist cabinet ministers raised a storm of protest.

Bombing Continues

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The U.S. Pacific Command said yesterday that American fighter-bombers and B-52 Stratofortresses continued bombing Laos and Cambodia at the request of the governments in Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

Military reports from the area have said that the United States is using all its available air power to support ground forces trying to hold on to as much territory as possible before cease-fire goes into effect.

Rome Students Clash

ROME, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—A leftist student was injured in battle today with rightist students at the Law School of Rome University. Flare pistols were fired and windows were broken by Molotov cocktails during the battle, which started when a group of rightists tried to prevent leftists from distributing pamphlets.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	54	Fair
BELGRADE	1	34	Sunny
BERLIN	2	36	Snow
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	0	32	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	6	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Sunny
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Sunny
LONDON	3	46	Rain
MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
MILAN	3	46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—3	26	Snow
MOSCOW	—3	27	Sunny
MUNICH	0	32	Snow
NEW YORK	3	37	Sunny
NICE	11	52	Sunny
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	5	41	Rain
PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
ROME	10	50	Sunny
SOFIA	1	34	Rain
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	15	59	Fair
TUNIS	7	45	Sunny
VENICE	4	39	Cloudy
VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
WARSAW	0	32	Rain
WASHINGTON	7	45	Sunny
ZURICH	—	—	Overcast

(Yesterday's [illegible] at 1700 GMT: [illegible] Cast.)

هكذا من الأصل

Illinois Ex-Governor Kerner Convicted of Accepting Bribe

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP).—Federal Judge Otto Kerner was convicted today of accepting racing stock as a bribe while he was governor of Illinois.

Kerner, 64, was the first active member of the U.S. Court of Appeals ever convicted in a criminal trial.

He and his co-defendant, Theodore J. Isaacs, were found guilty of conspiracy, bribery, fraud and income tax evasion. Kerner also was convicted of perjury and making false statements to a federal agent.

The seven women and five men of the U.S. District Court jury had deliberated since Saturday for a total of 16 hours before the verdict was returned.

Kerner faces a maximum sentence of 83 years in prison and fines of $93,000. Isaacs, 62, who was state director of revenue under Kerner, faces a maximum sentence of 73 years and $73,000 in fines.

Kerner and Isaacs were accused of accepting racing stock worth $300,000 for $50,000 in exchange for insuring that certain racing groups received favorable meeting dates.

Kerner, a former U.S. attorney, a major general in the National Guard and governor of Illinois from 1961 to 1968, was appointed to the federal appeals court in 1968 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Indicted in 1971

He and Isaacs were indicted Dec. 15, 1971, by a federal grand jury. He has been on leave with pay from the appeals court since his indictment.

Kerner showed no emotion as the clerk read the verdict.

Both men were charged with one count of conspiracy, four counts of promotion bribery, eight counts of mail fraud and two counts of income tax evasion. Kerner was charged with one count of perjury and one count of making a false statement to a federal agent.

Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville, Tenn., appointed to preside at the trial because of Kerner's acquaintance with other judges in the northern district of Illinois, did not set a date for sentencing. Defense lawyers have 30 days to file motions.

The courtroom was packed for the reading of the verdict, although the federal building was closed because it was a legal holiday. Kerner's two adopted children, Tony and Helena, sat in the first row near the defense table as they had during the trial, which began Jan. 3.

The government called 40 prosecution witnesses and produced more than 6,000 pages of documents during the trial. Their key witnesses were Mrs. Marjorie Everett, former head of Chicago Thoroughbred Enterprises, and William S. Miller, chairman of the Illinois Racing Board during Kerner's administration.

Mr. Miller, 72, also was indicted but testified against Kerner after the government agreed to dismiss charges against him.

The government charged that Kerner and Isaacs concealed ownership of the racing stock through complicated financial transactions and through improper filing of tax returns in 1966 and 1967.

Kerner, author of the 1968 presidential commission report on violence in America, was accused of lying to a federal grand jury when he denied that he ever discussed racing dates with Illinois legislators or racing board members.

The defense conceded that Kerner and Isaacs obtained the stock as an investment, but argued that the government never proved the stock was a bribe or that any favors were granted to special interests.



Judge Otto Kerner



Associated Press

OVERMATCHED—All soccer coaches have problems, but the one in the little town of Eskilstuna, Sweden, has a special one. It's hard enough having a winning team under any conditions, but when six of your players come up pregnant, then women's soccer teams, and their coaches, will just have to call for an extended "time-out."

Bill to Devalue Dollar Is Sent To Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The government today sent to Congress legislation to formally devalue the dollar by 10 percent.

Congressional approval will technically raise the price of an ounce of gold from $38 to $42.22.

In practical terms, the devaluation already has taken place on the world's money markets.

360 More Pickets Arrested In Philadelphia School Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Police arrested 360 striking teachers and sympathizers today in the third day of mass arrests outside public schools.

The demonstrators were taken into custody outside nine elementary and secondary schools and charged with violating a court injunction against picketing.

The arrests brought to almost 800 the number taken into custody since police began arresting the pickets last week.

A municipal court judge said that the demonstrators arrested today would not be freed without charges—the policy followed during the first two days of the police crackdown.

The strike, which entered its seventh week today, is to back demands for a salary package of just under $80 million over the next three years. The school board has offered about $42 million.

The walkout by 13,000 teachers and 5,000 other employees has affected 280 schools with 285,000 pupils.

St. Louis Strike Ends

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19 (AP).—The city's public schools are scheduled to reopen tomorrow following settlement of a 28-day teachers' strike.

More than three-fourths of the members of the St. Louis Teachers Association and the St. Louis Teachers Union voted in separate meetings yesterday to accept the board's latest offer to end the first teachers' strike in the city's history.

Foreign Trade Problems Discussed

Nixon Confers With Heads of AFL-CIO

By Peter Milius

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb 19 (WP).—President Nixon came a-courting the AFL-CIO's executive council here today, thanked the labor chieftains for their "indispensable" support on Vietnam and seemed to make a dent in their protectionist views on the issue of foreign trade.

Mr. Nixon, who has made clear that he hopes to hold on to the labor support that he won in last year's election, came here from the Florida White House in Key Biscayne and spent some 40 minutes speaking behind closed doors to 65 AFL-CIO union presidents and the federation's president, George Meany.

The last time the President appeared at an AFL-CIO affair was in November, 1971, just after he imposed wage-price control in a way that labor did not like. His cool reception then became a point of controversy and a source of bitterness on both sides.

The atmosphere today was different, though still wary. "We had a very pleasant visit from the President of the United States this morning," said Mr. Meany.

Trade was one key subject that the President discussed, and one on which it appeared that he may win concessions.

The AFL-CIO has been supporting the Burke-Hartke bill, legislation that would impose quotas on imports that are costing Americans jobs. The President said after last week's dollar devaluation that he will ask Congress instead for less rigid legislation, giving him wide discretion to both raise and lower trade barriers with other countries as the need might arise.

Today Mr. Meany said that the AFL-CIO might well accept the President's proposal as an alternative, or as he put it, as "amendments to Burke-Hartke."

Mr. Meany said that the AFL-CIO is not abandoning the bill, sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Rep. James A. Burke, D., Mass. He said, "The Burke-Hartke bill, at the present time, represents what we think ought to be done." He also pointed out that the President's plan "has not been finally drafted," and said that "whether we would go along would depend on the details of the legislation."

But he added, "From the point of view of a trade-unionist who likes to go to the bargaining table with your options open and with authority to give and take, I think that the [President's] idea itself is attractive.

"If Congress were to give him the authority [he wants], and if he would exercise his authority... the weapons are there."

The U.S. foreign-trade deficit was in excess of $6 billion last year, which was one source of the pressure on the dollar that led to last week's devaluation.

The White House has gone to great lengths to keep Mr. Meany abreast of its plans in the trade field.

Broad Discretion

The President last week said only that he would ask Congress for broad discretion to negotiate new trade agreements with other countries. Mr. Meany said that the President "wants this from Congress with the reservation that he will report to Congress and that any agreement he makes will be subject to congressional veto in the sense that within 90 days it would not be operative if either house of Congress were to veto it."

Some countries, Mr. Meany said, "a good number of them, locked out American products from their own country, but they want to sell here in the United States." The President, he said, "I think . . . wants the option to tell them that if they lock out American products that they are not going to be able to sell here in the United States."

Other countries subsidize certain of their export industries. "I think the President," said Mr. Meany, "wants to be in a position to say to a particular country, 'Well, I am going to put an import tax on the products from your country . . . in order to meet this subsidy,' in other words, something like what you would call a countervailing duty."

And "as trade unionists," he went on, "we like the idea of sitting at the bargaining table on some sort of an equal basis with the fellow on the other side. The whole idea has an appeal."

Despite today's air of rapprochement, Mr. Meany was careful to point out that there remain some basic areas of disagreement between the administration and the labor federation.

"I am sure he understands," Mr. Meany said of the President, "that some things in his new program we do not support . . . cutbacks in what is commonly called the social area, which are being made on the basis of balancing the budget."

Mr. Meany also said that the labor federation has not yet decided whether to support the President in his request for one more year of power to impose wage-price controls.

Use of Tung-Nut Oil Waning But U.S. Stocks Still Mount

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—In a nutshell, there's another government minicrisis and it involves millions. U.S. taxpayers are ankle deep in something called tung-nut oil.

It is used as a drying agent in paint and industrial coatings. It was popular, even considered critical, for defense until synthetic substitutes came along and, strategically speaking, tung-nut oil went down the drain some time ago.

Yet, under a mandatory price-support law, U.S. taxpayers are still buying the entire American tung-nut oil production—at more than twice the price being quoted on the world market. At last count, the government had about 22 million pounds and is expected to pick up four million pounds more this year.

U.S. use of the commodity has dropped to 30 million pounds a year, and American production, mainly in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, is sagging.

Rep. Paul Findley, D., Ill., a member of the House Agriculture Committee, calls the price-support program unneeded and costly with losses running between $1 million and $3 million a year since 1967. He wants Congress to phase it out over four years.

Similar legislation died after a hearing last year, with a spokesman for the American Tung Oil Association testifying: "The tung industry is small but in proportion to its size it keeps workers off the relief rolls and furnishes a market for supplies and equipment."

China used to be a major supplier for American needs, pouring an average of 100 million pounds a year into the United States at prices well below U.S. production costs. Congress responded with mandatory price supports. Then, in 1950, an embargo on all Communist Chinese products halted the tung-oil flow.

If China comes back into the picture, American purchasers are expected to buy where it is cheapest—from China or from South America.

One government source close to the tung-nut-oil situation said he had heard, but had not confirmed, that a small cargo from China reached New York this week, believed "in trade for some grain." An official of a U.S. firm thought to be involved said: "No comment . . ."

Lunokhod Roves Taurus Foothills

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Lunokhod-2 moon robot explored the outside of a milewide crater in the Taurus foothills today, Tass news agency said.

The moon car "made a detailed chemical analysis of rocks, gauged the magnetization of rocks and took panoramic pictures of the slopes of the crater and the coastal areas of Lemonnier Bay," Tass said.

The vehicle traversed difficult terrain with some slopes reaching 25 degrees, Tass said.

40 Horses Killed In Puerto Rico, Arson Is Charged

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 19 (AP).—A fire that killed 40 horses valued at $500,000 at San Juan's El Comandante Race Track today was arson, a track official said.

The fire occurred a few hours after clashes at the track between police and protesting jockeys in which a policeman was shot, four other persons injured and nine arrested.

Track official Irwin Tress said: "Three watchmen heard a bomb go off" moments before a shed full of hay burst into flames. Police reported two stable boys also heard an explosion.

The fire destroyed a $60,000 stable, killing 38 thoroughbred race horses and two ponies.

The midnight fire followed violence yesterday afternoon when jockeys, demanding recognition of their association, and their supporters clashed with police in front of the track gate.

1 Escapes, 2d Caught At E. German Border

GOETTINGEN, Germany, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two East Germans attempted to flee across the death strip today, but only one made it, West German authorities reported.

The 23-year-old refugee who managed to reach West Germany reported that his 18-year-old companion became stuck in some of the metal fencing along the border dividing the two countries.

He said that a self-firing device went off but apparently did not harm his friend. But Communist border patrols arrived at the scene just east of this university city and arrested him.

Vietnam, China Discussed

Kissinger Holds Talks With Japan Premier

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger arrived here this afternoon from China to confer with Premier Kakuei Tanaka about reconstruction in Indochina and policy toward Peking.

President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs met with Mr. Tanaka in the premier's official residence for an hour and 50 minutes.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who attended the meeting, told newsmen afterward that Mr. Kissinger had briefed them on his trip to Hanoi and Peking, but the foreign minister, at Mr. Kissinger's insistence, gave few details. American officials declined to give any information on the meeting.

Accompanying Mr. Kissinger were Robert S. Ingersoll, the U.S. ambassador here, and John Holdridge, a senior official of the National Security Council staff. In addition to Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Ohira, Yoshio Okawara, who is the equivalent of an assistant secretary of state for American affairs, attended.

Mr. Kissinger's reception here was cool and proper and seemed in some contrast to the cordial greeting he was reported to have received in China. The hurriedly arranged meeting, which was announced only last week, the relatively short conversation and the absence of warmth on the part of the Japanese appeared to reflect the gradually widening distance between Washington and Tokyo.

Mr. Ohira said that Mr. Tanaka and he had listened with interest to Mr. Kissinger's ideas on Vietnam and expressed the hope that the situation there would soon settle down. The Japanese also said they hoped that reconstruction efforts could be started soon.

The United States and North Vietnam announced last week that they would establish a joint committee on the reconstruction of North Vietnam, as provided for in the Paris peace agreement. The Japanese repeatedly have offered to assist in the reconstruction of both North and South Vietnam, plus Cambodia and Laos, and have recently begun a refugee relief program.

Mr. Ohira indicated that because Mr. Kissinger had not yet reported to Mr. Nixon, he did not disclose much about his long conversations with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai in China.

Chou Comments on Talks

PEKING, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Premier Chou today said his talks with Mr. Kissinger were "very good."

Mr. Chou and other Chinese leaders looked buoyant and confident as they attended a dinner tonight at the Great Hall of the People for Begum Bhutto, wife of Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is on a visit here.

Asked by a correspondent how the talks with Mr. Kissinger had gone, Mr. Chou said: "Very good."

Although Mr. Chou and the Chinese leadership have remained tight-lipped about the talks, diplomats here are confident that they will lead to some form of American representation in Peking this year.

U.S. Aide Briefs Park

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, briefed South Korean President Chung Hee Park today on Mr. Kissinger's visit to Hanoi.

Mr. Sullivan, who accompanied Mr. Kissinger to Hanoi and visited Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Philippines before coming here yesterday, also briefed Mr. Park on the Indochina situation, a presidential spokesman said.

The spokesman did not elaborate on the contents of the hour-long discussions. U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib was also present.

Mr. Sullivan was to leave for Washington later today.

5 Die as Small Plane Crashes in Wisconsin

BROOKFIELD, Wis., Feb. 19 (UPI).—A twin-engine private plane crashed beside a street filled with traffic today, killing four persons in the plane and one in a car, police said.

The Cessna-421, carrying three businessmen and a pilot, burst into flames. The plane went into a spin over the street and then crashed next to the road. There was "a helluva explosion," according to Norman Klahn, operator of a service station near the crash site.

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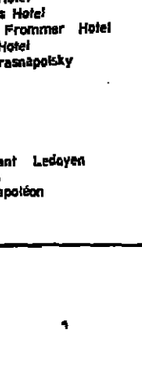
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CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

Belgium
Brussels: Club Opera; Club du Westbury; Vieux Dieleghem; Le Chouan; Comme chez Soi; Le Cerf; Golden Gate; Le Manège a Toi; Le Pimm's Grill; Carlton; Hilton; Parc Savoy; Mayfair; Hotel Amigo; Hotel Astoria; Hotel Mac Donald; Hotel Europa
Knokke: Casino Knokke
Auderghem: Château Sainte Anne
Aartselaar: G. B. Motor-Hotel
Diegem: Holiday Inn
Overijse: Le Barbizon
Tervueren: Royal Golf Club

Italy
Venezia: Bar Americano; Caffe' Chioggia; Cori Grill
Roma: Hilton; Bernini-Bristol; Hostaria Dell'Orso; Passetto; Apicio; Meo Patacca; Leonardo da Vinci; Caesar-Augustus; Casina Valadier; El Teula'; Sans Souci; Galeassi; Caffe' de Paris

United Kingdom
London: The Dorchester Hotel; The Connaught Hotel; The Guinea Pub; The Carlton Towers Hotel; Club Restaurant The White Elephant; The Savoy Hotel; Claridges; The Westbury; The Grenadier

Holland
Amsterdam: Amstel Hotel; Americain Hotel; Victoria Hotel; Esso Motor Hotel; Okura Hotel; Memphis Hotel; Arthur Frommer Hotel; Apollo Hotel; Hotel Krasnapolsky

France
Paris: Restaurant Ledoyen; Maxim's; Hotel Napoléon; Chez Garin; Péniche Ile-de-France; Fouquet's; Hotel Plaza; Hotel George V; Intercontinental; Hilton Suffren; La Calavados; Harry's Bar

Germany
Berlin: Kempinski; Hilton; Palace; Berlin; Ambassador; Arosa
Hamburg: Vier Jahreszeiten; Intercontinental; Europäischer Hof; Chesa-Bar
München: Humpimayr; München Sheraton; Vier Jahreszeiten; Bayerischer Hof



Heavier Pregnancies Now Advised

Study Finds Health Factor In Mother-Infant Weights

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—The most intensive look ever taken at women and their children—a $100 million study now drawing to a close after 14 years—has brought about significant changes in the practice of obstetrics in America.

As a result of the study's finding that heavier mothers mean heavier, healthier babies, doctors no longer restrict the weight that pregnant women can gain.

Although that is the most significant finding to date of the study sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, doctors think there are clues hidden in the data for the cure and prevention of such diseases as cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

Information on neurological diseases will start coming out next year, when the final medical examinations are completed on 8-year-old children who were first watched when they were still in the womb. The study, which started in 1959, is due to end in 1976.

Since January, 1959 when the first mother was registered, the study has followed 56,000 mothers and 40,000 of their children through the first eight years of life. The study was spread over 14 hospitals and 12 medical schools.

It has long been known that low-weight babies—those born under 5 1/2 pounds—run the greatest risk of dying in the first year of life. They are also in danger of having neurological diseases such as mental retardation. What was not known until this study, however, was the important relation between the weight of the mother and the weight of the child.

"Weight gain in pregnancy," said Dr. Janet Hardy, "seems to be the factor which most strongly influences the weight of the baby at birth."

When the study started, American obstetricians worried if mothers gained more than 20 pounds. Indeed, the ideal weight gain was considered to be 16 pounds, which roughly equals the weight of the baby plus the weight of the increased uterine size, the placenta and the amniotic fluid that bathes the baby.

In effect, Dr. Hardy said, this meant that the mother never gained any weight of her own.

"I can remember when I was pregnant taking pride in the fact that I only gained 16 pounds," she said.

Now, she said, obstetricians have learned that 25 to 30 pounds "is the optimal weight gain both in terms of perinatal [infant] mortality and birth weight which relates to intellectual and neurological outcome."

She thinks the restrictions on weight gain placed upon women by American doctors may account "in considerable part for the difference in neonatal and perinatal mortality between this country, which ranks 12th or 14th in neonatal death, and Europe, where the death rates are much lower."

"In Europe," Dr. Hardy said, "the women customarily gain 30 to 35 pounds during pregnancy."

German Measles

Another early finding of the study has led doctors to extend the period during pregnancy when German measles in the mother could harm the unborn child. This finding has helped speed the development of a vaccine for the disease and also plays a role in helping the doctor decide whether to recommend an abortion or not.

Previously, scientists thought the unborn child was only harmed if the mother got German measles during the first three months of pregnancy. But Dr. Hardy noted that a considerable number of smaller-than-average babies were born during the year when there was a German measles epidemic. Looking back at their mothers' blood samples, she and Dr. John L. Sever found that the mothers had had German measles in the second three months of their pregnancy.

As a result, Dr. Hardy found, children had both a reduced number of cells in their muscle tissue and cells that were smaller than normal. Moreover, she found a larger amount than expected of cases of minimal brain dysfunction and a generally lower degree of intelligence among these children.

As a result of the close watch kept on the 56,000 mothers and their children, general patient care of the newborn improved in this country.

For example, Dr. Hardy found that at the hospital where she was working, most of the illnesses in the newborn nursery were turning up in babies who were part of the study. She discovered this was due to the better examinations these infants received from the research doctors. As a result, the younger interns and residents who had been caring for the newborns generally received a greater amount of supervision by senior doctors.

9-Point Plan On Inflation For Belgium

Investment Stressed In 'Selective Policy'

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Belgian government made public today a nine-point plan to fight inflation, which grew by an estimated 6.5 percent last year.

Economics Minister Willy Claes presented the plan to a committee for economic expansion, which includes representatives of employers, labor unions, independent workers and farmers.

He said the proposed measure was needed not only because of inflation, "but also because of the recent dollar devaluation and the floating of the lira."

"Although the direct influence of these measures on Belgian exports is not very important," he said, "their repercussions on our competitive position in the world could have grave consequences."

Mr. Claes said the plan would help reduce unemployment and encourage investments. "The government does not intend to impose an income policy," he said. "We need a selective policy."

Some Major Points

The proposed measures include:

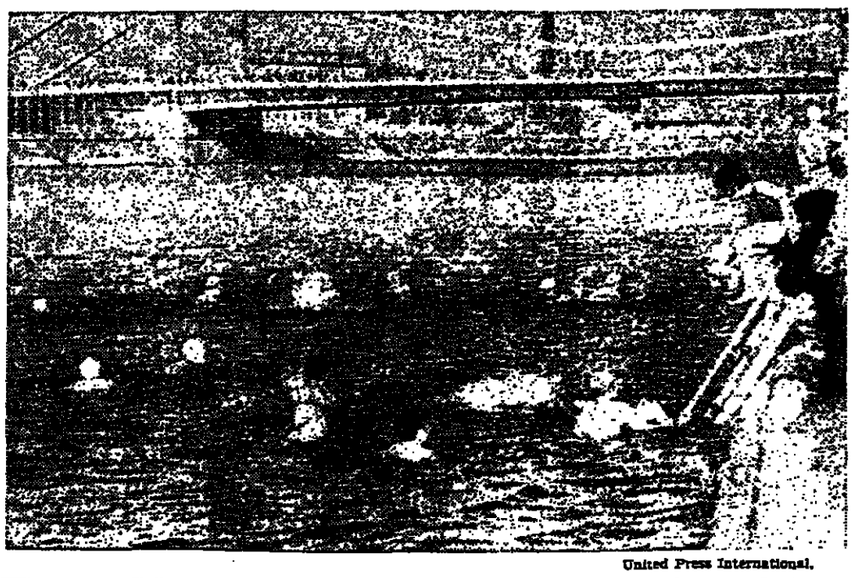
- Tougher conditions for installment buying.
- Longer waiting periods before price increases are granted and a freeze on prices for public services for two months.
- Continued government subsidies to investors, but more stringent selection rules.
- A maximum on the amount of credit that banks can grant.
- A slowdown for the state's home-building incentive program.

India Repatriates 179 Pakistanis

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (AP).—India repatriated 179 sick or wounded Pakistani prisoners of war today. Twenty-three of them were carried on stretchers across the frontier at Wagah, the only point on the border open to traffic.

India now has sent home almost 800 of the more than 91,000 Pakistanis captured in what was then East Pakistan during the December, 1971, war.

Five hundred forty men captured on the western front were repatriated on Dec. 1, when Pakistan returned the 616 Indians it held.



United Press International.

WINTER SCENE—Hardy souls, and bodies, taking part in Moscow's annual winter rites Sunday. Their motto: "Nothing's better than swimming in ice-cold water."

Bootleg Digging, Smuggling Hinted

Source of Met's Greek Vase Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

the man who Mr. Hecht said owned it, and they made all payments for the krater to Mr. Hecht.

● Mr. Hecht's story is disputed by several European scholars and dealers who say they have knowledge of its discovery. They all agree that the vase is genuine but say it was found north of Rome in 1971 by bootleg excavators, was sold to Mr. Hecht and was later smuggled out of Italy.

[Reached by telephone on Long Island Saturday, Mr. von Bothmer reiterated that it was "within the realm of possibility" that objects of such rarity could turn up not only in European but also in English collections, and that he had not questioned the origin of the vase. His only interest, he said, was in its genuineness and its quality. Mr. Hoving could not be reached for comment.]

Hecht Statement

Mr. Hecht, 53, said in an interview Saturday night that those who charge the vase was dug up in Italy and was smuggled out are "liars." But he acknowledged that he had negotiated the sale of the krater with Metropolitan officials and had personally delivered the vase to them on Aug. 31.

He said he was acting for "a friend, a very nice man" whom he could not name because it might cause tax problems for him in his own country, which was not Italy. The vase had been in the man's family for more than 50 years, he said.

Asked if museum officials ever met the man whom he said he represented, he replied, "No, I acted for him." After several questions regarding whom the museum paid for the vase, he acknowledged that the payments were made out to him. "What difference does it make whether the museum pays the owner and he compensates me for my efforts or it pays me and I pass it on to him," he said.

The sudden appearance of the vase in November stunned the art world. The Metropolitan devoted the entire issue of its fall bulletin to Greek vase painting as a showcase for the krater. Mr. Hoving said in the bulletin that it was "one of the two or three finest works of art ever gained by the Metropolitan." Mr. von Bothmer called it "the finest Greek vase there is."

Mr. von Bothmer gave the only hint as to how the Metropolitan had acquired the vase in an interview for an article that appeared in The New York Times Magazine in November. He said that last spring a reputable dealer inquired whether the Metropolitan would be interested in a vase "comparable" to the famous Herakles krater in the Louvre and "in better condition."

After some delicate negotiations, Mr. von Bothmer said, he was offered a look at the vase. It was set up for him in a garden, he said, and when he saw it he was "speechless, bowled over."

The Deal

The reputable dealer who approached the Metropolitan was Mr. Hecht, whose father founded the Hecht department-store chain in Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Hecht was arrested in Italy and in Turkey on charges of buying antiquities illegally excavated, but the charges were ultimately set aside. The Turkish government, however, has declared him persona non grata.

The vase shown to Mr. von Bothmer last spring was found about six months earlier in Etruria, in an area 35 miles north of Rome where there are extensive archaeological excavations, according to European sources who said they had knowledge of the discovery. The vase was not found by archaeologists, however, but by bootleg excavators who dig illegally at night and sell what they discover, the sources said.

They said the diggers who found the krater were veterans and knew they had a prize when they saw the paintings on it and its excellent condition. The diggers, the sources added, brought their find to a middleman who acts between bootleg diggers and dealers and who asked a high price for it.

The middleman went to Mr. Hecht, the sources said, and after prolonged negotiations arranged for the sale of the vase for slightly more than $100,000.

The money was split evenly between the middleman and the diggers, the sources said. "Everybody did well in the deal," according to a Swiss dealer who said he knew the middleman but would not name him because he had dealings with the "gentleman" himself.

The Delivery

Mr. von Bothmer saw the krater some time later outside Italy and, by summer, negotiations were concluded for the museum to buy it.

Last Aug. 31 Mr. Hecht brought the vase to New York from Zurich aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 831, and personally delivered it to the Metropolitan.

He declared the vase with U.S. Customs. The customs papers listed the "supplier" of the krater as "Robert E. Hecht, Zurich, Switzerland." Its value was listed as $1 million.

The fact that the vase was declared with customs and was brought to the United States from Switzerland, which does not prohibit the exporting of art works, would make the purchase of the vase by the Metropolitan legal under U.S. law even if it should be proved that it was smuggled out of Italy, some legal experts said.

A Raphael painting bought by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and which Italians said had been smuggled out of their country, was later seized by U.S. Customs, but that was because it had not been declared when it was brought in.

Officials of the Metropolitan have not disclosed the price paid for the krater, but it has generally been reported as $1 million. Mr. von Bothmer said the sum was considerably less.

Financing

Museum officials decided to finance the purchase of the vase by selling much of the museum's coin collections. On Nov. 10 some 250 of the prized gold Roman coins in the collection given by Joseph H. Durkee, along with coins in several other collections, were sold for the museum by Sotheby's, the British auction house, in Zurich for $1.12 million. A major buyer at the auction was Mr. Hecht, who paid $44,000 for one coin alone.

Scholars who have seen the krater generally agree that it is the best-known work of Euphronios, believed by many to be the greatest of the Greek vase painters.

On one side of the vase is a seldom represented scene from Greek mythology—the dead warrior Sarpedon, a son of Zeus and a casualty of the Trojan war, being removed from the battlefield by Sleep and Death while the god Hermes watches. The other side shows a group of warriors arming.

While neither the quality nor the authenticity of the vase has been questioned, the price paid for it has been criticized in an editorial in the journal Archaeology.

Noting that the highest price previously asked for a master Greek vase was $160,000, the journal said the inflation that would result from the money paid by the Metropolitan "cannot fail to encourage speculators whose objectives in acquiring ancient art... lie in the tax benefits to be saved by donating the objects to museums or educational institutions at their new market value.

"And what of the thieves? Not merely the thieves who may assault the picturesque castles with dusty old private collections, but the brigands whose work has scarred archaeological sites around the world. What visions of quick riches are now conveyed to them by this one transaction."

Police List Recoveries

ROME, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Italian police recovered 15,850 stolen art objects in 1972, including nearly 2,000 paintings, archaeological material, antique coins and other objects, it was announced last week.

During the same year 5,843 objects were stolen in 342 thefts, the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts said. Nearly half the thefts were from churches.

In 1971, 9,912 objects were recovered and 5,753 stolen, the department said.

Italian Minister Confers in Vienna On South Tyrol

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici today discussed bilateral problems with Austrian officials, with emphasis on the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) issue.

Mr. Medici is the first Italian foreign minister to visit Austria since World War II. The visit was made possible by a package settlement two years ago which gave considerable autonomy to the Italian Alto Adige, a German-speaking region that was once part of the Austrian Empire.

Mr. Medici met for 2 1/2 hours with Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and then lunched with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Italian minister arrived last night for a two-day visit.

Officials from both sides described the talks as constructive and said they expected further progress in implementation of the South Tyrol accord, which ended a long period of tension between the two countries.

8 Get Suspended Sentences After Athens School Protest

ATHENS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—An Athens civil court today sentenced eight students to suspended prison terms ranging from eight to 11 months on charges of insulting the authorities. The sentences were suspended for three years.

The students were among a group of 11 arrested in Athens Wednesday after clashes with police during a demonstration on the campus of the Polytechnic, Greece's main technical university. Three students were acquitted.

Induction Threat

About 1,000 students had assembled while the senate of the school (the institution's faculty executive unit) met to consider the tense situation following the approval of legislation threatening students with immediate army induction if they boycotted classes.

The court sentenced three students to eight months, four to 10 months and one to 11 months.

The sentences will be written off if the students are not tried for any other offense within three years.

Prosecution witnesses claimed in court that the defendants had insulted the authorities and refused to obey orders to disperse peacefully.

The public prosecutor said that the students should be militant in defending rights, but must stay within the limits of the law.

Chased by Police

The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges and said the police had raided the campus and chased them inside a building.

Since Thursday, the government has called up 88 students from the Polytechnic and other universities for military service and threatened to take further action to check unrest.

Most Polytechnic and university students have boycotted classes for the last three weeks in the first wave of student unrest in Greece since the army seized power in April, 1967.

The government claimed that the students had been instigated to strike by a minority of what it described as anarchist and Communist-inspired students.

Met by Minister

Today, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos went to the university and met with student committees who presented their demands.

This meeting and the suspended sentences for the eight students were seen here as a government gesture to appease students and calm down unrest in schools.

In another trial here, Dr. Stefanos Pantelakis, 43, and retired Wing Commander Anastasios Minis, 53, today faced the Athens Military Tribunal charged with having set up an underground organization called Independence, Liberation, Resistance.

They are accused of planting 19 time bombs in Athens from February, 1971, until their arrest in April, 1972.

Dr. Pantelakis objected to a prosecution witness, Gendarmerie Maj. Constantinos Klonaris, saying: "This man put electric wires on my genitals and tortured me." The court rejected his plea to have the witness exempted.

Mr. Minis also alleged that he was brutally beaten by soldiers during interrogation.

Indian Parliament Convenes, More Socialism Is Promised

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Indian Parliament opened today in a subdued mood in the face of troublesome issues dealing with the United States, Pakistan and the economy.

President V. V. Giri, speaking for the government, outlined the shape of India's future policies, noting the nation's "steady march toward socialism." He disclosed that the government would take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice, a controversial policy that will mean the end of the traditional local businessman or middleman who buys grain direct from farmers and sells the food to distributors.

Critics of the policy say the wholesale traders will merely be replaced by an unwieldy government bureaucracy and that distribution will even be poorer, leading to higher prices. Mr. Giri said that with the new system food prices can be brought under control "and the interests of the common people safeguarded."

Address Boycotted

Five major opposition groups—ranging politically from left to right—boycotted the president's traditional opening address to the two houses of Parliament. They protested the "all-round failure of government policy" in coping with unemployment, food shortages, price rises and the problems of the stricken state of Andhra Pradesh, where troops have clashed violently with demonstrators seeking to split the state.

The only major party that failed to join the boycott was the Communist party of India, one of three Communist factions and the only one that has generally supported Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

This morning, Mrs. Gandhi sat in a front row of the high-domed central hall of Parliament listening to the speech by Mr. Giri. The speech is traditionally drafted by the cabinet for the president, a titular figure.

Discussing India's foreign relations, Mr. Giri said: "It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and cooperation with the United States... We welcome the positive trends in the international situation which have created an atmosphere of détente."

Pakistani Prisoners

He said that the government hoped Pakistan would "create the necessary conditions" under which the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners held in India could be released. The prisoners, seized 14 months ago during the conflict which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, are a major source of dispute in the subcontinent.

India claims the prisoners cannot be released without the consent of Bangladesh, since the Pakistanis surrendered to a joint India-Bangladesh command. Bangladesh has demanded recognition by Pakistan as a condition for any prisoner release. And Pakistan insists that recognition must be preceded by a personal meeting between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujibur has refused such a meeting.

"We have desired the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations with Pakistan," Mr. Giri said. "The Simla Agreement [signed in July to normalize the ties between both nations] holds promise . . . of establishing durable peace in the subcontinent as a whole."

Elaine Shaffer, Leading Flutist, Dies of Cancer

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Internationally known American flutist Elaine Shaffer, 47, died of cancer in a London hospital today. She had been undergoing treatment for five weeks.

Miss Shaffer, who was considered to be one of the world's greatest women instrumentalists, was the wife of conductor Efrem Kurtz.

A native of Altoona, Pa., her home was at Gstaad in Switzerland.

Miss Shaffer played at most of Europe's leading music festivals and as a soloist with many major orchestras.

She married Mr. Kurtz in 1955.

Miss Shaffer was trained at the Curtis Institute of music in Philadelphia. She made her debut at the Royal Festival Hall in London in 1953.

Howell E. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—Howell E. Jackson, 77, one of the first American sportsmen to achieve success in European horse racing and breeding, died Saturday at his home, Oakendale Farm, in Middleburg, Va.

A vice-president of General Motors Corp. before retiring and moving to Virginia in 1938, Mr. Jackson was the owner of the 2,600-acre Bull Run Stud Farm in Middleburg.

The Jackson family has been in racing and breeding since the Belle Mead Stud Farm was founded by them in Tennessee in 1806, and their racing silks of solid maroon are among the oldest in the United States.

A member of both the Jockey Club of New York and the Société d'Encouragement, known as the jockey club of France, Mr. Jackson bred and raced winners of numerous well known stakes in Europe.

Among his English winners were Never Too Late, which captured both the 1,000 Guineas and the Epsom Oaks; Tambourine, which won the Irish Sweepstakes Derby; Nasram, victor in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, and Baldric II, champion of the 3,000 Guineas.

Palestinians Ask Release of Men Seized by Jordan

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Palestinian leadership has appealed to President Anwar Sadat to secure the release of Palestinian guerrillas recently arrested by Jordanian authorities in Amman, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

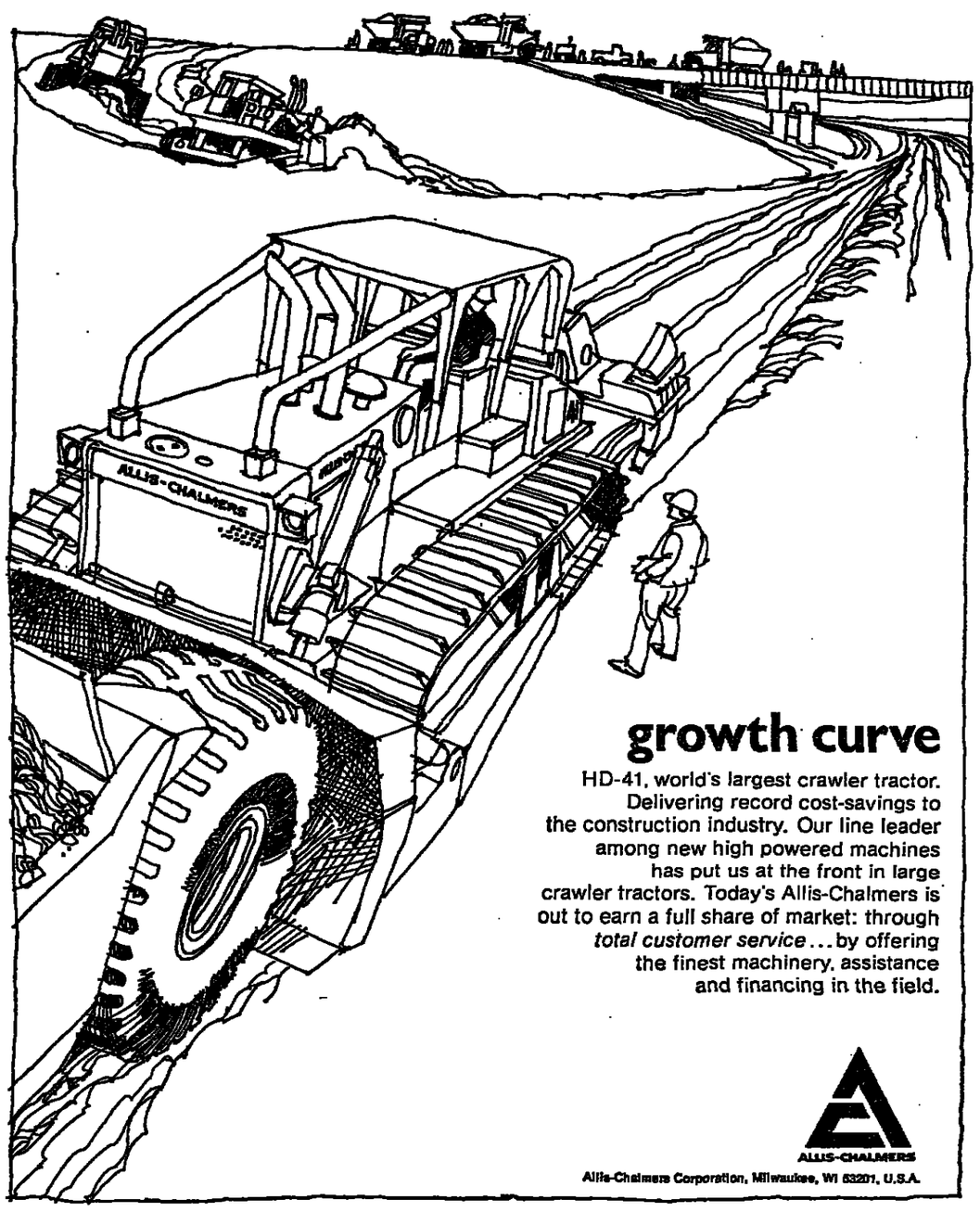
In a news conference in Beirut Friday, el-Fatah guerrilla leaders said that some of their members were arrested last week in Jordan while preparing to cross the cease-fire line into Israel.

Among those arrested were a number of Fatah officials who were on their way to the occupied territories to "organize our people in their struggle against the Israeli occupation," el-Fatah said.

A Jordanian Interior Ministry statement said that a number of persons were arrested on charges of "planning acts harmful to the security of the state."

The announcements coincided with Beirut news reports that the guerrillas planned to kidnap ranking Jordanian government officials, including Premier Ahmed Lawzi, to secure the release of guerrillas held in Jordanian jails.

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Heath, Senior Aides Confer On Plan for Ulster's Future

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Prime Minister Edward Heath and senior cabinet ministers conferred for 1/2 hours today to try to put into final shape the government's proposals for the future of Northern Ireland.

No statement was issued after the session, held in Mr. Heath's official country residence, Chequers. Nor was it announced when the government white paper containing the Ulster plan will be released.

Informed sources said it now appears unlikely that the Heath government will release its white paper before March 8, the date of a plebiscite in which the Northern Irish will vote on whether they want to retain ties to Britain or want to unite with the Irish Republic.

But some sort of British government stand must be taken before March 24, the expiration date for legislation that brought Northern Ireland under direct rule from London last year.

Political sources said that the most likely tack for the Heath government would be to propose home rule for Ulster by a provincial assembly that would have fewer powers than the former provincial Parliament at Stormont Castle. The assembly would be more on the lines of the Greater London Council, which rules the British capital, they said, and the vital responsibility for peace-keeping and control of security forces would remain with the British government.

41% Want U.K. Ties

BELFAST, Feb. 19 (AP).—An opinion-poll report in the Belfast Telegraph newspaper today said that 41 percent of Northern Ireland's million Protestants want the provincial Parliament at Stormont restored with stronger powers than before. It said that 39 percent of the 500,000 Catholics want the province united with the Irish Republic.

Only 11 percent of Protestants and 12 percent of Catholics favored a new Stormont with greater Catholic representation, the survey report said.

Soldiers rounded up nine suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and one Protestant in raids throughout the province this morning. Army sources said that the roundup was an attempt to get all known or suspected guerrillas off the streets before March. The army expects fresh trouble next month in connection with the March 8 plebiscite.

107 Arrests in Week

A spokesman said the army had made 107 arrests in the last week. Of the detainees, 83 were Catholics and 25 Protestants.

He said the sweep had been so successful that plans to fly in 3,000 extra troops during March, to reinforce the 16,500 now in Northern Ireland, had been canceled.

"There will still be troops available if we should need them, but we are going to wait and see."

After 5 1/2 days of fruitless searching prompted by a telephoned tip to a newspaper, police today found the body of a young man in a snowdrift on suburban Ligoniel Road, which leads to Belfast's airport.

The victim, shot four times in the back, was identified as William Cooe, 29, an unmarried Protestant from the suburb of Ligoniel. He was the 725th person slain in 3 1/2 years of violence among Ulster's Catholics, Protestants and security forces.

31 Countries Study Zambia Aid Request

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The Sanctions-Against-Rhodesia Committee of 31 Commonwealth nations set up a special 13-nation subcommittee today to coordinate collective action on landlocked Zambia's needs following the closure of the Zambian border by Rhodesia.

The decision was made after the committee heard the Zambian high commissioner here, Amok Phiri, urge the Commonwealth and the international community to help his country with an airlift of vital consumer and industrial imports.

Zambia, he said, also needed more trucks and trains, transport experts for the new trade routes, storage and handling facilities and international air for economic development hurt by the frontier blockade.

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman said that the 31-nation committee had pledged sympathetic consideration of the Zambian request, which had been forwarded to their home governments.

No specific decisions were made at today's meeting, diplomatic sources said. Various Commonwealth representatives had reported on the aid already extended to Zambia since international sanctions were imposed on white-ruled Rhodesia after its 1965 unilateral declaration of independence from Britain.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith shut his border on Jan. 9 to compel Zambia to withdraw its alleged support for African guerrillas. He later reopened it, but Zambia retaliated by closing its side of the frontier. It is trying to develop alternative routes north and west for 400,000 tons of copper exports and 900,000 tons of imports annually.

60 Claimed Dead

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) said today that its guerrillas had killed more than 60 Rhodesian soldiers during the last two months.

In a communiqué, ZANU said that its military wing "successfully confronted the enemy forces, making Rhodesia an unsafe place for white settlers." The communiqué said that white settlers were deserting their farms in the countryside and moving into military barracks.

State Employees In South Africa To Get 15% Raise

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—State Employees of all races will receive pay raises of 15 percent on April 1, Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs told Parliament today.

Steps to narrow the wage gap between white and nonwhite workers will be announced later, he said.

Mr. Diederichs said the raises would bring civil servants and state employees in line with workers in private industry.

"These improvements, therefore, in themselves do not offer any reason to other broad sectors of the community to press for higher wages," he said.

Shortly after the announcement, Labor Minister Marais Viljoen said postal workers also would receive a 15 percent increase.

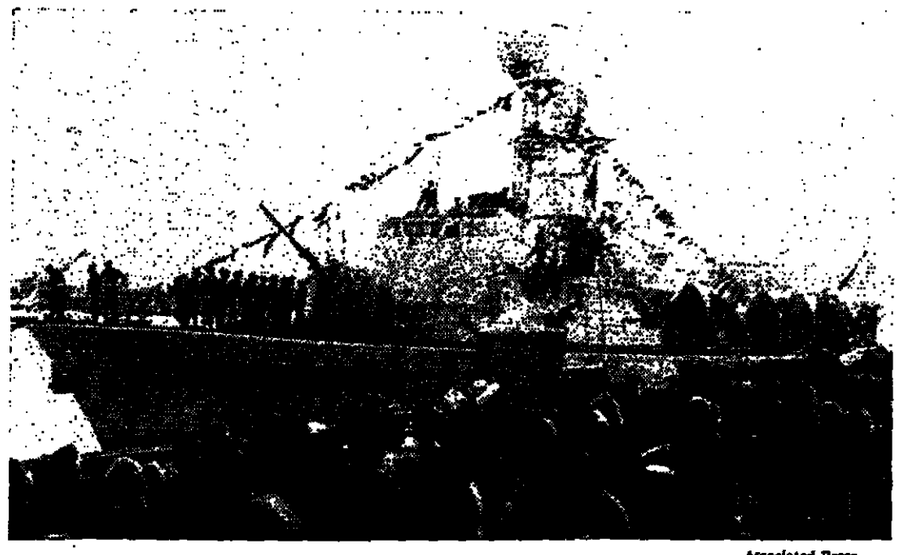
Two weeks ago, a strike by municipal and other workers, mostly black, in Durban caused disturbances before it was finally settled after several days of tension.

Ski Lift Accident Kills One in New York

WARWICK, N. Y., Feb. 19 (UPI).—A ski lift accident yesterday hurled one man to his death, injured two others and trapped dozens more in mid-air high above a ski center at this Orange County community.

The dead man and a companion who was injured were dumped about 50 feet when a bolt snapped on a support bracket on a double chair lift. A second man was injured when he fell about 40 feet after a rope that rescue workers were using to lower him snapped.

In all, 35 persons were trapped on the lift. Most were treated for exposure during as many as five hours in the cold.



Associated Press.

NEW SEAPOWER—Crowds watch new guided missile gunboat of the Reshef (flame) class leave Haifa shipyards after it was commissioned yesterday by Premier Golda Meir.

Israel Launches Missile Boat, First of Projected Fleet

HAIFA, Israel, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Israel launched the first in a projected fleet of high-speed missile boats today that will triple its seagoing strike range and make it less dependent on foreign weapons suppliers.

"We have to be strong so as not to be dependent on others in the event of danger," Premier Golda Meir told 3,000 persons gathered at the drydock in Israel's shipyards for the launching of the Reshef (flash).

Mrs. Meir snipped a rope of blue and white, Israel's national colors, that sent a champagne bottle crashing against the side of the bridge of the $10-million steel-hulled boat. The bottle failed to break.

The captain of the boat quickly reached over the railing of the bridge and smashed the bottle against the bulkhead.

The ship floated in its drydock as ships elsewhere in the harbor blasted their horns and the crowd cheered.

The navy commander, Adm. Benjamin Telem, said the 191-foot-long boat is "the answer to the needs which occurred in the wake of the six-day war" in 1967.

The boat is equipped with two 76-mm guns and seven Israeli-made Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles. It displaces 415 tons and cruises at 32 knots.

Israel Libartowsky, director-general of Israel's shipyards, said, when the military revealed the boat Feb. 4, that the first vessel would be delivered to the navy six weeks after its launching. He would not say how many were ordered, but he offered the boat for sale to friendly Western nations.

Adm. Telem said the Reshef will triple Israel's sea-striking range to "several thousand kilometers."

Israel's navy previously has been based on 12 French-built gunboats, five of them spirited out of Cherbourg at Christmas, 1969, after France imposed its arms embargo on the Middle East.

Strike Grounds El Al

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (AP).—A wildcat strike by maintenance foremen halted all El Al Airline flights from Lod International Airport today. The 112 supervisors, who ignored a court order to return to work, are demanding wage increases.

Sadat's Aide Meets Today With Heath

Confers First at The Foreign Office

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Hafez Ismail, national security adviser to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, met today with Foreign Office officials here to discuss possible steps to break the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Ismail will meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The Egyptian official, who arrived here by air from Cairo yesterday, will go to Washington later this week for discussions with President Nixon.

His travels are part of a new Egyptian diplomatic initiative aimed at winning support for Cairo's stand in the Middle East.

A Foreign Office spokesman today reaffirmed British support for the resolution of the United Nations Security Council of November, 1967, which calls for withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

It also calls for the end of all states of belligerency and for acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area.

Eban Is Dubious

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Mr. Ismail's visit to Washington would accomplish nothing.

"The relationship between the United States and Israel is not a subject that he can deal with," Mr. Eban said on his arrival at Lydda Airport from a five-day fund-raising tour in London.

Government Discord Delays Planned Low Atlantic Fares

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—British-American disagreement forced British airlines today to offer refunds on the cheap transatlantic flights they had hoped to start up on April 1.

The offers were made by two private airlines, British Caledonian Airways and Donaldson Airways. They had hoped to offer transatlantic round-trip flights costing as little as £57 under the proposed new system of advanced booking charters.

But the American government and airlines objected to the new proposals. Talks between the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board and Britain's Civil Aviation Authority stalled in London last week and are due to be resumed in Washington this week.

British Caledonian, Donaldson and British Overseas Airways Corp. are still hoping to operate cheap flights this year, possibly on a compromise fare level. BOAC so far has not been taking money for the new charter fares.

Alternatives to the charter plan are still due for discussion. Also to be agreed on is the proposed plan for cheap advance bookings on scheduled flights.

Another casualty of the delays was a different kind of cheap flight proposed by the smaller Laker Airways.

The airline wanted to operate a daily London-New York "no frills" service for which tickets could only be bought at time of flight.

Laker said the service must now be postponed until the end of the summer at least. This was because the CAA, which approved the service last year, has so far failed to take the formal step allowing Laker to apply to the CAB.

"Now it is too late to start when we planned," a Laker spokesman said.

6 Die on Norwegian Boat

OSLO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A gas explosion ripped through the Norwegian fishing boat Haakon Hatloey off the coast of northern Norway yesterday, killing six crewmen. The vessel sank, coastal radio officials said. Four crewmen escaped with minor injuries.

France Reports Big Decrease in Arms Sales in '72

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP).—France reported a "considerable reduction" in arms sales in 1972 and an official implied that U.S. dumping was largely to blame.

Paul Masson, chief of the staff of Defense Minister Michel Debré, told newsmen that while figures were not yet available, "We are far from the results of 1971."

He said he believed the drop was due "to international competition which is currently led by powerful and well-equipped nations" whose methods and objectives "leave us perplexed."

Observers said it was a reference to alleged U.S. dumping to gain sales, notably in South America.

Another reason, Mr. Masson said, was the self-imposed embargos on French arms sales to certain nations, including those directly involved in the Middle East conflict.

France in recent years has been the second-largest arms exporter in the world after the United States.

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition / DECEMBER 31, 1972
(In thousands)

ASSETS	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	$ 1,769,322
FUNDS SOLD:	
Domestic	$ 171,087
Overseas	1,293,744
Total Funds Sold	$ 1,464,831
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:	
United States Treasury Securities	$ 501,308
State, County and Municipal Securities	1,070,061
Other Securities	207,616
Total Investment Securities	$ 1,778,985
TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES	$ 181,290
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS:	
Domestic	$ 5,947,003
Overseas	998,747
Total Loans and Discounts	$ 6,945,750
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	$ 43,013
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	97,766
OTHER ASSETS	188,007
Total Assets	$12,468,964
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
DEPOSITS:	
Head Office—Demand	$ 3,341,434
Savings	1,339,329
Other time	2,256,116
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	2,753,329
Total Deposits	$ 9,690,210
FUNDS BORROWED	$ 1,523,224
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	102,852
OTHER LIABILITIES	286,346
RESERVES ON LOANS	$ 127,879
5¾% NOTES DUE 1979	$ 100,000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value: Authorized: 2,000,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding: Series A $0.03 Cumulative Convertible, $0.50 Stated Value—372,000 Shares	$ 186
COMMON STOCK—$10 Par Value: Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding: 17,253,875 shares	172,539
CAPITAL SURPLUS	393,600
RETAINED EARNINGS	71,928
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 638,453
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	$12,468,964

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, February 20, 1973 *

Egypt's Peace Offensive

With Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's emissaries winging to all parts of the world, including Washington, it would appear that the Middle East may succeed—indeed, overlap—Southeast Asia as the source of peace initiatives (and rumors). Certainly the quarrel between Israel and its neighbors is of longstanding enough, and potential danger enough, to warrant the concentrated efforts of world diplomacy. But what leverage the rest of the nations may have, and what room for negotiation remains, are even more obscure than at the height of the Vietnamese bargaining.

It seems reasonable to assume that both Egypt and Israel want peace with one another, and there is no grounds for special doubt that Lebanon and Jordan would be happy to see a general settlement. The attitude of the remaining Arab states is dubious, but Arab unity has not been much in evidence lately. Syria, the only other Arab state contiguous to Israel, has been engaging in border conflicts and appears reluctant to see them end, but Syria is, after all, only one out of four Arab nations with a direct interest in the fighting.

Of the other three, Lebanon has no real territorial interest in the result of any settlement, and Jordan's King Hussein has put forward proposals for bargaining over his claims to lands on the far bank of the Jordan. But President Sadat has reiterated, endlessly, that he will not give up an inch of Egyptian soil and demands Israeli withdrawal as a precondition for negotiations, while Israel refuses to withdraw, even on a symbolic basis, and shows no signs of being willing to surrender any of the acreage captured in the six-day war. The long deadlock, despite the present atmosphere of expectation in the Middle East, appears to be intact.

What can the outside powers do? The rift between Moscow and Cairo does not augur well for any successful pressures by the Soviet Union. China is generally committed to the Arab side, but its aid must be largely moral and diplomatic. So the United States is left in a position of peculiar responsibility.

President Sadat has said he has given up hopes of successful initiative by Washington—yet he is sending representatives to talk to President Nixon. Israel has been happy with American policy—but that happiness has been pronounced since the failure of Secretary of State Rogers's proposals for a compromise. Can those proposals be revived with any prospect of success in Egypt and Israel? For all concerned, this is worth trying, it should be obvious in Cairo that the status quo ante bellum is unobtainable; it should be obvious in Jerusalem that the existing de facto boundaries cannot be the basis for a settlement de jure. The Middle East needs peace, and peace is worth at least as much sacrifice as wasting war.

Remember Laos and Cambodia?

Long caught in the merciless toils of a war not their own, Laos and Cambodia remain so far uncaught in the merciful toils of a cease-fire not their own. It is a cruel irony but an all too familiar condition for both of Vietnam's Indochina neighbors. They became—Laos early, in the 1950s, Cambodia late, not really until 1970—the accidental victims of the struggle in Vietnam. The scale of their human and social suffering has been breathtaking, the more so when one realizes that the local conflicts ignited by the larger Vietnamese conflict have taken on a life of their own: They go on. Just as no Laotian or Cambodian was consulted when the Vietnamese struggle and the American involvement respectively began, no Laotian or Cambodian took part in the talks which produced the Paris accords on Vietnam. These accords anticipate hopefully but do not provide specifically for parallel application in Laos and Cambodia. A more questionable and destructive instance of international cynicism and exploitation—exploitation by all parties to the Vietnam war—is hard to find.

In Laos, Communist-led Laotian forces aided by some 40,000 North Vietnamese soldiers, continue fighting American-sponsored Laotian government units; these units are aided by American airpower (the daily sortie rate is up from 280 to 380), by perhaps 10,000 American-paid Thai mercenaries, and by American-paid Meo tribal mercenaries. The purpose of all this military activity, it is agreed, is to give the contending Laotians an advantage in their simultaneous discussions aimed at reaching a political settlement. The Laotians supported by Washington, including the entity known as "the government," fear they may go under if there is an end to American support, especially the bombing. So they want a cease-fire, because they are afraid of being beaten in the field. But they also fear a cease-fire. Their Laotian rivals are, therefore, pressing them very hard.

A cease-fire will no doubt come, if only because Washington and Hanoi have their own convenience to serve. It may well partition Laos along a fairly well marked line, one corresponding not only to current battle positions but to ancient cultural sectors as well. Since the lines of political division in Laos are not so deep, bitter and old as those in Vietnam, a kind of national coalition is not inconceivable. If Saigon implements the Paris accords and permits Hanoi access through the Vietnamese DMZ to its soldiers and soulmates in the South, then Hanoi should have no further incentive to maintain and use the Ho Chi Minh supply trail network through Laos.

In Cambodia, the backfire lighted by the Vietnam contenders may burn longer and hotter, even if the Vietnam fire itself fades low. Sihanouk kept out of the war for years by letting the Communists use his territory for their attacks against South Vietnam. Lon Nol ousted him in 1970. Soon afterwards the United States invaded those sanctuaries. Since then Cambodia has incurred a full Indochinese measure of devastation, war and upheaval. Some tens of thousands of insurgents—some supported by North Vietnam, some Communist, some loyal to Sihanouk (now in Peking) and some not—have taken over extensive areas of the country. The government of Lon Nol has become pathetically dependent on the United States. As in Cambodia, a cease-fire will no doubt come. But the shape of the political future can now be only dimly seen.

The 12-nation conference provided in the Paris accords is due to open, in Paris, on Feb. 26. It must concern itself with Laos and Cambodia as well as Vietnam. Why not find a way to invite them to participate in a discussion of their own fate, for a change? Reconstruction plans must include Laos and Cambodia, too. Hanoi, which has nourished insurgencies in both lands and which by the abuse of their territory drew American bombs and invasions to them both, has a special responsibility to its Indochinese neighbors. Washington, which intervened extensively in their affairs in the name of assorted missions conceived in Washington, has its own responsibility. It is unforgiveable any longer to regard Laos and Cambodia as peopleless powers in somebody else's power politics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Soviet Economic Report

The Soviet economic report for last year shows an even more lackluster performance than had originally been suggested. It was hardly a secret that Soviet agriculture suffered a debacle and that the goal for growth of national income had been missed by a wide margin. What the new report added to this gloomy record was that industry as well as agriculture suffered malaise last year. Not only did industrial output fail to reach its growth target, but there was a shortfall in the expected increase of labor productivity. Production of some key consumer goods lagged, and much that was turned out was of poor quality and not varied enough to satisfy consumer taste. Mr. Brezhnev's dream of saturating the market with consumer goods appears far from realization.

A balanced view, however, must recognize that the Soviet Union's steady advance in heavy industry did continue, with new production records set in such key commodities as steel, oil, natural gas, electric power and automobiles. The Soviet armed forces and Moscow's ambitious space program have a solid industrial base for continued expansion.

Some reports from the Soviet Union speak of at least localized food shortages, perhaps the result of both the poor harvest and delays in delivery of the American grain bought last summer. More disturbing to Mr. Brezhnev must be indications of poor snow cover in many areas and the consequent threat of widespread damage to the winter grain crop.

Will Moscow have to look to the United States again for massive grain purchases? The mere fact that this question remains acute is evidence of how inappropriate Soviet priorities have been for many years, and continue to be even after the policy changes of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1898

HAVANA—Up to 2 a.m. yesterday morning, 142 bodies had been picked up from the battleship Maine. Each body was placed in a coffin and taken to the cemetery as soon as found. Now that the bodies have begun to rise to the surface in considerable numbers, Havana Bay presents a gruesome and horrifying spectacle. From time to time, as the wreck yields up its dead, the water for a considerable distance around is thickly dotted with corpses.

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1923

NEW YORK—The Egyptian motif is to be in everything during the coming months. Costume designers, jewelers and even hairdressers are crowding the Egyptian sections of the museums to get points from the ancients on their own art. This is all because of the recent discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen in Luxor, Upper Egypt, of which everyone is talking, not alone in the clubs and society, but in the streetcars and the cafeterias.



'As I Was Saying, You'll Find This Is a Really Great Year'

Sweeping Changes in the House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—As Congress returns to work this week from the Lincoln's birthday recess, the members of the House of Representatives can look back on the first six weeks of the session with solid satisfaction. They have passed little legislation, but the changes they have made in their own structure and way of doing business perhaps merit that overused adjective, "historic."

In praising the House, I do not mean to denigrate the Senate, for important changes have been taking place there, too. The Republicans have reformed their system of choosing ranking committee members. The Democrats have caught up with the GOP in reforming the seniority system and have begun to activate organs of party leadership which had grown rusty from idleness.

But the House has been so long the object of derision, when it was not being totally ignored by a Washington press corps fascinated by the Senate's personalities, that the sweep of change occurring there has yet to be recognized.

Electronic Device

The change is symbolized by the new electronic voting system, which flashes a running tally and records each member's vote on an overhead scoreboard and a computer printout. It replaces the slow, droning roll-calls, takes a fraction of the time, and brings the House visibly out of the quill-pen era.

Since convening in January, the House has seen other changes:

● The Democratic caucus, following an example set by House Republicans two years earlier, adopted a rule requiring an automatic secret-ballot vote on every chairmanship. No longer is seniority an automatic guarantee of elevation to committee leadership. The committee chairmen and ranking minority members have been made responsible to—and the responsibility of—their party caucuses.

● The Democratic caucus also adopted new rules for committee and subcommittee assignments, designed to spread the desirable jobs more equitably among senior and junior members and to prevent "stacking" of key subcommitteees with henchmen of the full committee chairman.

● The caucus strengthened the hand of its elected leaders by giving them, for the first time, a direct voice in Democratic members' committee assignments. The change produced an immediate payoff when the House Rules Committee, often in the past a stumbling-block for legislation, was reconstituted as a panel whose majority now is responsive to the Democratic caucus and leadership.

● Three of the most important House committees—Appropriations, Interior and Judiciary—voted, with loopholes of varying size, to hold all their meetings in public, a major step toward ending the habit of secrecy in Congress.

● A bipartisan joint committee of House and Senate, led by Rep. Al Ullman, D., Ore., came up with the general design of a congressional budget-making process, a plan which, if implemented, could help the legislative branch reclaim "the power of the purse" without bankrupting the country in the bargain.

● And, finally, the House chartered another bipartisan committee of its own, backed by the prestige of Speaker Carl Albert and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, equipped with a generous $1.5 million staff budget, and chaired by Rep. Richard Bolling, D., Mo.—one of the ablest students and critics of the legislative process—to make a serious study of the jurisdictions and operations of the House committees.

Those who know the extent to which committee structure determines the capacity of Congress to make intelligent and responsible policy decisions recognize that the Bolling committee's potential impact could be greater than any of the previous reforms. What the infant study turns out to be cannot be predicted, but the fact it was not strangled at birth by the jealous committee hierarchs is itself a major miracle—and a measure of the House's willingness to endure the difficulties of the most substantive kind of reform.

All this is not to suggest that the millennium has arrived on Capitol Hill. There is more that needs to be done, including the reform items remaining on the agenda of this week's scheduled Democratic caucus: a general anti-secrecy rule; a guarantee that substantive amendments with significant backing can be offered to any bill reaching the floor; and creation of a new steering and policy committee headed by the Speaker.

Feudal Baronies

There are still feudal baronies in some House committees and subcommittees; still, some anachronistic work habits and rules; still, some fragmented responsibilities that impede sensible analysis of national issues; still, some missing guarantees of the minority's rights to adequate staff and procedural protections.

But the House has come an enormous distance in the five or six years since a handful of young Republicans and Democratic Study Group liberals began agitating, much to their elders' distress, for reforms. The changes that have taken place since then, and the further changes now in view, taken together with the turnover and qualitative improvement in the membership, are restoring the House to its proper place in the constitutional structure—as the people's branch of government.

It is the most heartening development in Washington.

Official Secrets in Britain and the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Alan Grimwood, a postal clerk in Chingford, Essex, wrote to the local paper the other day to explain that slow service in the town post office was caused by a shortage of help. When his letter was published, he was accused of violating the Official Secrets Act.

The Sunday Times of London got hold of a report by consultants to the British Railways Board raising the idea of a drastic cut in rail services. When the paper ran a story, detectives from Scotland Yard visited the editor and said that he might have committed a crime.

To Americans brought up in the tradition of free speech, those incidents must seem absurd—worthy of a banana republic, as a British legal journal said. Obviously, we would say, nothing like that could happen in the United States. But it could.

U.S. Is Trying

At this very moment the U.S. government is trying to create its own replica of Britain's much-hated secrets act, making it a crime to publish the most trivial fact of official life without permission. That is the purpose, and would be the result if it succeeds, of the prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

The charges in the Ellsberg-Russo trial, of course, relate not to something trivial, like a village post office, but to the Pentagon Papers. People may therefore assume that there must be a law directly covering the alleged conveying of that official history of the Vietnam war to the press.

But there is no such law. Congress has never been willing to pass a statute plainly and squarely forbidding leaks to the press by government officials. The Justice Department instead is trying to bring the facts of this case under three other statutes.

The first is the Espionage Act. As its name indicates, this law is directed generally at espionage, not leaking. The particular section invoked against Ellsberg and Russo has been used in the past against persons alleged to have passed information to a foreign agent. There is, of course, no such charge against these defendants. The Justice Department is trying to persuade the courts that mere disclosure of defense information is enough to constitute a crime under the Espionage Act.

General Statute

Second, Ellsberg and Russo are charged with violating the general federal statute against conspiracy. This section of the criminal code was recently described by the chief judge of the Federal District Court for Northern Illinois, William J. Campbell, as the "darling of the lazy or publicity-seeking prosecutor;" he urged its repeal.

Specifically, Ellsberg and Russo are accused of conspiring to "defraud the United States" by "impairing, obstructing and defeating its lawful governmental function of controlling" classified information. In other words, instead of a specific statute, we have a vague creature called a "lawful governmental function" against which it is a crime—a bootstrap crime—to conspire.

Third, the Pentagon Papers defendants are charged under the general statute against stealing federal property. The "property" supposedly involved is not the volumes of war history themselves but the *information* they include.

If the courts accept this ingenious legal theory, it will then potentially be a crime to acquire any information from the government, however trivial, without the specific approval of some official. The United States will then indeed have an Official Secrets Act on exactly the model of the British law regarded as so sweeping and silly that an official committee has recommended its reform.

It is no accident that the federal statute books lack any clear, direct law against publishing official information. Congress has had ample opportunity to pass such an act. It has not done so, and the reason is easy enough to understand. Leaking is a widespread phenomenon, deeply rooted in the American system of government, and using the criminal law to try to stop it would raise grave difficulties.

A Particular Danger

The Justice Department's attempt to construct a law against leaking from existing statutes, without fresh congressional consideration, raises very great dangers of centralized information control. There is one particular danger that ought to be understood by the press.

If the Nixon administration prevails with its theory that government information is "property," or otherwise gets and sustains a conviction against Ellsberg and Russo, then leaking will be a crime. Under the Supreme Court decision in the Caldwell case last year, reporters may be forced to testify about alleged crimes. That means that any leak disliked by some future administration could lead not only to investigations of the press but to forced testimony—or jail terms.

The American press has been generally complacent so far about the prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo. If it understood the implications, I do not think it could be.

Bernard Levin From London:

Mr. Heath knows that this is his last chance; if he collapses again, if he abandons his battle to control inflation by controlling wage-price increases, he will be swept away...

LONDON—Something is about to happen, or not, as the case might be. The government's legislation for the control of prices and incomes is running into fierce opposition. Not in Parliament, through which it is making its way without serious difficulty, passing only to find itself being amended from time to time, but outside. A major strike has been launched by the gas workers (a vast proportion of the nation's homes and indeed factories are still heated and even lighted by gas, the new-fangled invention called electricity not having caught on properly yet) and has already caused the temporary closure of a good many places of work, and a serious fall in the gas supply to a good many domestic users. The strike has been called because the gas workers were in the process of negotiating a pay raise when the government rang down the curtain by imposing a "ceiling" on all pay raises; the maximum permitted was considerably lower than what the union was demanding, and the employers (the industry is nationalized, but run by an autonomous board) can and do plead that they are simply not allowed to pay any more.

Hard on the heels of the gasmen come the railwaymen; the train drivers have announced that they are starting a semistrike involving a ban on overtime working and similar restrictions, and a one-day full strike as the cherry on the cake; and hard on the heels of the railmen are the hospital workers—not the nursing or medical staff, but the administrative and unskilled workers, who are nevertheless just as necessary as the medicos if a hospital is to keep going. (It has already been announced that many hospitals will have to close if the strike gathers momentum, the patients presumably being transferred to hospitals less hard hit.)

To a Standstill

Now at almost exactly this time last year there were two big strikes, one by the miners and one by the railwaymen. The government (mines and railways are nationally owned, like gas) insisted that it would not give in, urging the employing boards to stand firm; in the end, however, as the country ground to a standstill, they had to climb down, and both groups of strikers won resounding victories.

Somewhere in that double defeat, I believe, the present policy, and the determination with which it is being pressed, was born. Mr. Heath knows that this is his last chance; if he collapses again, if he abandons his battle to control inflation by controlling inflationary wage and price increases, he will be swept away amid disillusion and derision. He is, it is true, saying unambiguously, repeatedly and loudly that the government will stand firm; but then, he said that last year, too. Now, however, he is fighting for his political life, and has gone too far to withdraw safely. So we are heading for a head-on collision.

Or are we? One voice has just, in the last couple of days, been raised from the union side to suggest that open industrial warfare may yet be avoided. It is an interesting voice, belonging to a man in an interesting position; he is the leader of the miners' union. And he has warned the whole union movement that there are only two choices open to them: either to retreat from the brink, or go all the way over it into a general strike—the first since 1926. And the miners' leader made it plain that if the unions chose the second alternative the government would call a general election at which the union-dominated Labor party would be virtually annihilated.

So indeed it would; though whether the result would be industrial peace or total anarchy is another matter. But the point is that this time the warning about the choice has come not from the government or even the editorial writers, but from a senior union leader (the mineworkers are one of the toughest and best-organized in the land), and—still more significant—a union leader whose union was responsible, last year, for defeating and humiliating the government precisely because his members showed themselves resolute, militant and willing to play it rough.

The battle lines are drawn: the gas-heated half of the country shivers (the strike coincided with a sudden cold spell); everybody prepares for late trains, not to mention canceled ones; those awaiting hospital treatment reconcile themselves to waiting somewhat longer; and something is, as I say, about to happen, or not.

Paradox

There is an interesting paradox at the heart of the situation, from which a clue as to its likely outcome may be derived. Some of the militant union leaders have openly declared that their aim is not so much improvement of their members' conditions or pay as the destruction of the Conservative government and its industrial legislation; they are out to bring down Mr. Heath. But Mr. Heath cannot be brought down by standing firm; he can only fall if he runs away from the battle. So the tougher the unions are, the tougher he will be—because he must be. And the chances are that, the tougher he is, the more support he will gain in the country as a whole. "Depend upon it, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully." Mr. Heath's mind must by now be very wonderfully concentrated indeed.

—Letters—

Vote for Kissinger

I would like to cast my vote in favor of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

If any American is being seriously considered for this distinction of world-wide honor, Henry Kissinger rightfully deserves it. He alone "sweated out" the negotiations, by his brilliance and dogged tenacity.

GAY TOMLINSON.

Tangier.

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هكذا من الأصل

WINE

What's Going Well in Provence

By Jon Winroth

VIDAUBAN, France, Feb. 19 (IHT).—The rosé wines of Provence are among the most popular in France, which says a lot about the current state of the French palate. Promoted as the "Vacation Wines of the Sun," they ought to be light, fresh and fruity to be enjoyable in the hot Provençal summer. Most of them are quite the opposite—tired and tasteless—although there is no good reason for it.

Provence has good soil, an ideal Mediterranean climate and the longest winegrowing tradition in France. It goes back at least as far as the Greek colony of Massilia (Marseilles), founded half a millennium before Caesar even thought of conquering Gaul.

I myself am not much of a rosé fan and I had given up on Provence rosés as the worst of a bad lot until I tasted Bernard Laudon's wine. I took a liking to the man before I met him. A wine invariably reflects the character of the man who makes it and his Provence rosé was direct and as youthful in spirit as in fact.

Although he comes from generations of local winegrowers, Mr. Laudon is no typical Provençal, or even French, winemaker. He speaks excellent American English and is fascinated by the firearms of the West. Quick on the draw with a Colt .45 (almost shot his leg off once, getting into practice), he prefers a lever-action Winchester for dropping the wild boar that still roam Provence. He also has a beautiful American wife.

To get back to Mr. Laudon's wines—red and white, as well as rosé—they show what Provence is capable of. Nor is he any narrow-minded, self-promoting producer. He introduced me to a number of other outstanding Provençal wines such as Château Minuty, Château Sainte Roseline, Domaine de Bertaud and Domaine Ott, and constantly bemoaned the fact that they did not have a larger following.

The problem in Provence is basically one of quantity vs. quality. Côtes-de-Provence is a *Vin Délimité de Qualité Supérieure* (VDQS), the second-best official category of French wines. All that prevents these wines from entering the highest category of fine wines with an *Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée* (AOC) is that the mass of winegrowers seem perfectly content not to.

Such a promotion would entail lowering the yield per acre from the current 535 gallons to about 400 gallons. It would involve sharply restricting the use of the Carignan and Ugni Blanc grape varieties from something like 80 percent of the vineyard to perhaps 20 percent.

Both of these varieties are highly productive, but aside from a certain harsh body for red Carignan and a rather flabby softness for white Ugni Blanc, they add little. Together they are largely responsible for the heavy, orange-colored "rosés" for which Provence is today notorious.

Not that there is any lack of authorized noble varieties to draw upon. They give a lower yield but Cinsault, Grenache, Mourvèdre and Syrah produce the fine wines of Châteauneuf-du-Pape and Hermitage. The Cabernets are the best red varieties of Bordeaux and Sémillon is a fine white Bordeaux grape. Rolle is another excellent variety from the AOC Bellet above Nice.



Bernard Laudon samples a glass of his red Côtes-de-Provence.

Jon Winroth.

Provence does not pretend to compete with these famous wines, but when properly made its wines can be the equal of most Côtes-du-Rhône, Beaujolais and even generic Bordeaux. And this is why a grower such as Mr. Laudon can succeed with difficult restaurateurs such as Georges Garin and the Troisgros brothers. He will not sit still and is always probing into the reasons one wine tastes better than another.

He figures that Provence is redolent with the heady aromas of pine, lavender and thyme, and that this richness of aroma applies to grapes as much as anything else. The idea is to extract these aromas and yet keep the wines light and easy to drink even in the oppressive heat of noon.

Mr. Laudon makes what he calls *friand* red wines, wines with both freshness and character. They are not "new" wines nor are they wines to keep more than a couple of years. The trick is to get the aromas and color out of the skins without picking up an excess of tannin from them and the stems and pips.

This is done by stemming (destemming) the bunches and only partially crushing the grapes. If they are completely crushed, too much tannin enters the wine and too much aroma can escape during the fermentation.

Mr. Laudon uses a method known as *macération carbonique*, in which everything proceeds in a neutral carbon-dioxide atmosphere, taken from a first vat of fermenting wine (grape sugar yields alcohol and carbon dioxide), which prevents oxidization of the aromas.

A slow, controlled fermentation of stemmed grapes also keeps down tannin but does not hinder the release of color. The result is a richly colored, fruity wine to be served cool and which slips down as easily as an unsugared Beaujolais and leaves the head equally clear.

The same is done to achieve a clean, tasty rosé except that the skins are only briefly in contact with the juice, no more than 36 hours.

To get a fresh, crisp white from the normally over-aromatic white grapes the Provence sun develops, Mr. Laudon simply picks his Sémillon grapes before they have reached complete ripeness. This retains the proper balance of acidity that is familiar in more northern vineyards.

Bernard Laudon is something of a Young Turk to those of his Provençal colleagues who are too set in their ways to follow his example. In the meantime, his wines and others like them are the Provence wines that are being exported to the United States, where drinkers are already enjoying what should be AOC wines. Until the mass of his colleagues wakes up, the French will have to content themselves with VDQS quality.

THEATER

Brecht's 'Turandot' Gets Its E. Berlin Premiere

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT). — Bertolt Brecht's posthumous play "Turandot or the Congress of Whitewashers" bears the date 1954. We know that the workers' uprisings throughout East Germany on June 17, 1953, found Brecht at work on it. It has as its theme "the use and misuse of thinking," to quote the Berliner Ensemble's printed program. The world premiere, oddly enough, did not take place at the (East) Berliner Ensemble, which Brecht's actress wife Helene Weigel directed and which had a repertory devoted almost entirely to Brecht, but in Zurich. Not until almost 17 years after Brecht's death has the play found its first East German production—by the Berliner Ensemble, as part of the festivities occasioned by Brecht's 75th birthday.

One may, if one will, read political import into those facts. On the other hand, one must regretfully recognize "Turandot" as a relatively weak play, which theater directors might justifiably reject on the basis of dramatic quality alone.

The original Turandot story survives today principally in Puccini's last opera, in which the cold-blooded Chinese princess's suitors lose their heads if they fail to solve the riddles she poses them. Brecht, naturally, dismantles the basic situation and reassembles it in dialectic, didactic form. The emperor, motivated by greedy speculation, has cornered all China's cotton production and secreted it in his warehouses. He offers his daughter Turandot's hand to any suitor who, to put it baldly, can come up with a mendacious explanation acceptable to the emperor's restive subjects, who demand to know what has become of all that cotton.

For this purpose, there convenes the congress of whitewashers. Brecht called the participants Tuis, a word he had earlier coined from the initials of Tellect-Ual-In. He did not intend to ridicule all intellectuals as Tuis, but only those who abuse their intellects by hiring them out for socially immoral purposes. The printed program says, "The drama takes place in a feudal Far Eastern despotic state but deals with the department of intellectuals during the Weimar Republic and during the time of rise of fascism." It then ad "This does not exclude referen to the present."

Curt Bois, an old-time Bre expert resident in West Ber stands out as the fatuous e peror. As Turandot, Olga Str looks toothsome but plays mostly loud, petulant, and du with little nuance. A number old stalwarts from this f company—Felicitas Ritsch, W Schwabe, Peter Kalisch, Ekkeh Schall (Brecht's son-in-law), S fan Lisewski, Dieter Knaup, " tin Florchinger—all contrib outstanding, truly expert perf mances. Peter Kupke and Wo gang Pintzka have staged the p with considerable inventiven especially when it comes to cov ing up textual weaknesses w stage business.

MUSIC

'Lohengrin' and a New Opera House

By William Weaver

TURIN, Italy (IHT).—For more than 30 years—since a disastrous fire in 1936—the shell of Turin's historic Teatro Regio has remained at the northeast corner of the central Piazza Castello, but the Piedmont capital has been a city without its opera house. Opera has been performed regularly (in recent years, in the modern, ill-suited Teatro Nuovo) and a kind of Regio ghost has lain over Turin, demanding resuscitation.

If you walk under Piazza Stello's arcades these days, you can glimpse a fever of activity beyond the hoardings: The rebuilding of the opera house, after decades of delay, discussion, and dissension, is a reality. It will reopen on April 10, with a new production of Verdi's "Vespri Siciliani," already attracting international interest because of the presence of Maria Callas as co-director, with Giuseppe di Stefano. Vittorio Gui, 82, will conduct.

Meanwhile, the final season in the Teatro Nuovo is moving to its conclusion. This week packed houses are applauding an Italian-language "Lohengrin," of particular interest since it stars the much-publicized young soprano Katia Ricciarelli. Winner of the Italian television's Verdi Voices contest last year, Miss Ricciarelli was immediately given a kind of superstar, beauty queen launching, with articles far and wide, an RCA recital record, and various public appearances. Her interpretation of Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" in Venice (IHT, April 18, 1972) proved a disappointment. It was heartening, therefore, to see—and hear—her as a strong, convincing, musically appropriate Elsa. Apart from a few callow moments (all in the last act), she showed a secure grasp of the music and a command of the stage that had been lacking in Venice.

Until the last war, Wagner-in-Italian was the accepted thing in Italy, and there was a whole school of local Wagnerian singers. That tradition now is dead, and though Miss Ricciarelli was stylistically laudable, her colleagues were less acceptable. A French tenor, Gilbert Py, had to be imported for the title role (and he sounded as if he were indeed from a distant land, musically). Silvano Carroli blustered his way through Telramund's music, a kind of Alfio, and Carlo Cava was an inadequate king. Only the Ortrud, Bianca Bernini—though she was miscast—aroused considerable interest, thanks to her opulent voice (she needs to work on enunciation).

The Italian conductor Bruno Bartoletti, often and rightly admired in the mid-Verdi repertory, made his Wagner debut with this "Lohengrin." The Turin orchestra is not really of international level, and there were some patchy moments, but Bartoletti showed a real sense of the work's architecture, and, except for a rushed Act III prelude, a noble, flowing pace. The chorus was poorly prepared, the staging (by Frank de Quell) was sub-routine, but still this was an always interesting "Lohengrin," a good sign pointing to the new Regio—whose opening is only a month away.

Paradox

A Children's Home in a Rothschild Château

By Naomi Barry

ST. MAXIMIN, France (IHT). —Forty-five kilometers north of Paris in a great park bordering a forest near the cathedral town of Senlis is the imposing Château de Laversine, once the property of Baron Robert de Rothschild. The family gave it to the French government in 1950 on the proviso that it would be used for the moral and intellectual development of children whose needy parents had been the victims of racial persecution.

As a result, 120 young people from broken homes or displaced families are now happily inhabiting the château where Diane, Alain and Elie de Rothschild grew up.

The north wing became a state-run auto mechanics school. The south wing now serves as a residence for boys and girls from eight to 18. Most belong to Jewish families which emigrated from Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco because of a hostile atmosphere. The children, for the most part, were referred to Laversine by social welfare agencies in France who observed that the parents could offer neither the proper education nor the proper surroundings. There are also a few non-Jewish youngsters from Martinique who have been well integrated into the group.

The cost of operating Laversine is one-third paid by the French government, one-third by Jewish welfare agencies and one-third by private donations. There is a permanent exhibition and sale of paintings and lithographs given by interested artists. President of the Committee of Laversine is Mrs. Joseph Benvenuti, who was Diane de Rothschild.

Little Institutionalism

There is little about the residence to suggest institutionalism or the underprivileged, even though certain bedrooms have been transformed into dormitories with eight or 10 boys to a room, but for the girls, there are never more than four to a room. To Mrs. Benvenuti, the surroundings remain familiar. There are still the gleaming parquet floors and the majestic staircases with the wrought iron balustrades. The library has 5,000 books. The dining room has fresh flowers on every table.

The splendid environment has had a felicitous effect. The children are neat, well-dressed and mannerly. They attend schools in the neighborhood. Those of an academic bent go mainly to the lycée in Creil. Those with mechanical aptitudes attend the ORT school at Villiers-le-Bel and the building trades school in Senlis. For those not yet adjusted to any school, there are remedial classes held at the château. Thanks to the private tutoring, there is no single case that has not resulted in eventual scholastic success.



The Château de Laversine, which has been turned into a home for children.

Each child is given a wardrobe on arrival. Individual tastes are respected. "You'd rather have a turtleneck than a shirt? Why not?" The girls finally won permission to wear slacks, although dirty jeans are not acceptable.

Everybody has the right to invite a classmate home for a meal at the château. Mrs. Benvenuti has arranged for music teachers to give lessons in piano, violin, flute and guitar. There are excursions to Paris for the theater, concerts, museums.

"No reason for anyone to be deprived of culture even if he is going to be a plumber or a mason," says housemother Shatta Simon. Like a mother who wants all her children to have everything, it bothers her that "the family" does not have the opportunity to learn to ski.

However, football, volleyball, karate, judo and dancing are available. And there is camping during the vacations. Mrs. Simon is a firm believer in the rigors of scouting.

Laversine is an outgrowth of World War II. The Nazis had occupied France and the lives of Jewish children were in peril. Baron Robert de Rothschild contacted a friend, the prefect of the Tarn-et-Garonne. The prefect requisitioned a number of large houses in the southwestern town of Moissac.

Some 4,000 Jewish children were spirited away to Moissac. Heading the community was Romanian-born Mrs. Simon, then a young teacher active in the scouting movement. Miraculously, not a single child was lost. For their parents, however, it was a different story.

Alain and Elie de Rothschild gave their childhood home of Laversine to house some of the orphans who had been at Moissac. (The Baron Robert had died in 1945). Mrs. Simon remained the spiritual mother of the early group, and many are still in close contact with her.

Mrs. Simon has two grown sons of her own, now doctors. But the children of Moissac and Laversine are all her children. When one of the Laversine girls, a medical student at the University of Paris, was planning to marry, Mrs. Simon arranged the wedding in the gardens of the château.

"Even a Rothschild could not have had a more brilliant reception," she reminisced happily.

For one month a year, Laversine is available to rich children. In August, while its regular residents are out camping, the château becomes a vacation camp for girls and boys from abroad, offering classes in French, sports, and cultural excursions. The income from this activity goes to the home.

The rest of the year, the château is really a home. Everybody is responsible for the well-being of the household pets and the orderliness of the surroundings. The girls who were on kitchen duty the other day were busy preparing a birthday cake.

"Our birthday cakes are splendid," said Mrs. Simon.

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2730 Dicknsn	285	265	285	+ 20
403 East Sull	275	275	275	
7467 Falcon C	$ 14	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
7150 Gnt Masct	420	410	415	
4350 Gibraltar	$ 11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
933 Granduc	330	320	325	
250 Hollinger	$ 45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
15942 Int Mogul	$ 15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
1984 Kerr Add	$ 11½	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
430 Lab Min	$ 43	43	43	
10 La Luz	290	290	290	
1010 LL Lac	200	195	200	+ 10
8300 Madeline	425	425	425	+ 10
1415 Mattgmi	$ 37	36¾	37	
1500 Newconx	640	610	640	+ 20
26975 Orchan	520	505	515	+ 10
10900 Pamour	380	375	380	+ 5
49 Patino N V	$ 28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
1030 Pine Point	$ 28	28½	28⅞	+ ¾
4749 Placer	$ 55	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅜
1100 Rayrock	111	103	108	− 3
34895 Sherritt	$ 17½	16⅛	17⅜	+ ½
5550 Steep R	218	212	218	+ 4
375 Sullivan	290	290	290	
2300 Sigma	$ 12	11¼	12	+ ¾
690 Teck Cor A	450	425	425	− 15
381 Teck Cor B	400	400	400	+ 10
200 USKero	510	510	510	+ 5
11800 U Siscoe	620	615	620	− 10
12650 Upp Can	310	292	310	+ 20
4400 West Min. e	275	270	273	− 2
650 Yk Bear	450	400	400	+ 10

OIL & GAS

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1830 Alminex	655	650	650	+ 5
700 A Quasar P	$ 18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	− ¼
67 Candel Oil	$ 13	12½	12⅞	
3850 Chieftan D	$ 16⅞	16	16	− ½
485 Clarcan	840	840	840	+ 15
2330 Francana	$ 11	10½	10¾	− ¼
530 Gt COilsds	940	920	920	− 15
400 Gr Plains	$ 34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
5800 Houston O	380	365	370	− 5
2700 Nat Pete	79	77	77	− 2
2620 PanCan P	$ 16¼	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
2215 Pan Ocean	$ 15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
6700 Petrol	150	145	145	
4000 Place G	70	66	66	− 3
4040 Siebens	$ 15½	15½	15½	− ¼
11600 Spooner	63	62	62	− 2
6700 Sundale O	830	820	830	+ 15
3130 Voyager P	715	730	710	+ 15

Total sales 2,578,188 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6322 Algoma	$ 16	15⅞	16	
368 Asbestos	$ 19	19	19	− ¼
9211 Bank Mont	$ 20⅝	20⅝	20½	
4655 Brinco	$ 6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
330 CAE Ind	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2400 Cdn Indust	$ 16¼	15⅝	16⅛	− ⅛
215 Cdn Int Pow	$ 12½	12½	12½	
3683 Con Bath	$ 19¼	18¾	19	+ ½
225 Dom Bridge	$ 33½	33½	33½	+ ½
2850 Dom Text	$ 9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ½
830 Fncl Col	$ 12¼	12	12	
530 Gaz Metro	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
939 Imasco	$ 31½	31½	31½	+ ½
850 Iveco	$ 24⅛	24	24	
5330 Laur Fin	$ 12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1530 Molson A	$ 29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
2713 Mont Trust	$ 22⅜	22	22	− ⅜
13120 Power Cp	$ 12¼	11¾	11¾	− ⅝
3437 Price Co	$ 15⅜	15¼	15¼	
1500 Rolland A	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
1478 Royal Bank	$ 36	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
697 Royal Trust	$ 54½	54	54⅛	− ⅛
1330 St L Colum	150	150	150	+ 5
525 Steinberg A	$ 29⅝	29	29	
3300 Super Elec	253	253	253	+ 3
6225 Zellers	$ 19	18⅞	19	

Total sales 1,292,179 shares.

TRANSPACIFIC FUND

Société Anonyme

Registered office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringer.

NOTICE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Transpacific Fund will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, March 6, 1973, immediately following the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to discuss and vote on the following agenda:

1—Amendment of paragraph 2, article 8 of the statutes concerning the date of the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to fix it on the first Tuesday of the month of June, at 11:00 a.m. and for the first time in 1974.

2—Amendment of article 20 of the statutes concerning the closing date of the fiscal year to fix it at March 31 of each year, the year in progress coming to a close on March 31, 1974.

3—Amendment of paragraph 1, article 17 of the statutes to read as follows:

"The Board of Directors will be able to establish reserves other than the legal reserve. The Board of Directors will set up an extraordinary reserve with sums received by the Company as capital surplus, such reserve being available to pay for shares which the Company repurchases from its stockholders or to lend or to give a guaranty to its subsidiary or to amortize realized and unrealized capital losses on its portfolio. Loans and guaranties, however, together with the par value of the subsidiary's stock, must not exceed the profits of the company brought forward and its reserves other than the legal reserves."

4—Amendment of paragraph 2, article 21 of the statutes to read as follows:

"The distribution of dividends will be decided upon by the stockholders at the annual meeting."

A quorum of 50% being required to hold this Meeting, the resolutions on the agenda will be adopted only if approved by a majority of two thirds of the stockholders present or represented.

To attend the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of March 6, 1973, the names of owners of registered shares should be recorded in the company's register of stockholders five working days prior to the Meeting and owners of bearer shares should deposit their shares at least five working days prior to the meeting with one of the following banks:

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	12 Pl. de la Bourse, Paris.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	3 Montagne du Parc, Bruxelles.
Bank Mees and Hope N.V.	548 Herengracht, Amsterdam C.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.
De l'Harpe, Leclere et Cie.	2 Bd. du Théâtre, Genève.

The Board of Directors.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE IRAN EDUCATION PROJECT

Plan Organization of the Imperial Government of Iran intends to invite qualified contractors from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland to submit tenders for one or more packages of the above-named Project which is partially financed by the World Bank, IBRD loan No. 718.

1. The Project consists of construction of 40 educational institutions in 34 sites located in 17 towns and villages throughout Iran.
2. There will be five bid-packages, each covering one region of the country. Estimated construction floor area of each package is within a range of 40 to 62 thousand square meters. Construction is expected to occur between mid 73 and mid 75.
3. Interested Contractors are requested to contact (by mail or in person):

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONTRACTS PROJECT UNIT
OF PLAN ORGANIZATION
Takht Jamshid Ave. No. 381,
TEHRAN, Iran.

At the latest by March 5, 1973, for collection of further information and questionnaire for prequalification.

TRANSPACIFIC FUND

Société Anonyme

Registered office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringer.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Transpacific Fund will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, March 6, 1973, at 11:00 a.m., to discuss and vote upon the following agenda:

1—The report of the Board of Directors for the year 1972.
2—The report of the auditors.
3—The accounts for the year 1972.
4—The allocation of the net profits, and the determination of amount and date of payment of the dividend.
5—Quitus of the directors and the auditor for the year 1972.
6—Statutory nominations.
7—Other matters.

The resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Shareholders Meeting do not require a specific quorum and will be adopted if approved by a majority of the shareholders present or represented with the restriction that none may either for himself or as a proxy take part in the voting for a number of shares exceeding one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares represented at the General Meeting.

To attend the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of March 6, 1973, the names of owners of registered shares should be recorded in the company's register of stockholders five working days prior to the Meeting and owners of bearer shares should deposit their shares at least five working days prior to the meeting with one of the following banks:

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	12 Pl. de la Bourse, Paris.
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Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.
De l'Harpe, Leclere et Cie.	2 Bd. du Théâtre, Genève.

The Board of Directors.

Eurodollars

Feb. 19, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 1/4	9 1/2	+3/8
One Month	8	8 1/4	+3/16
3 Months	7 11/16	7 3/4	+3/16
6 Months	7 3/8	7 7/16	+1/16
One Year	7 1/4	7 5/16	+1/16

European Gold Markets

Feb. 19, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	73.70	74.90	+1.60
Zurich	73.625	74.50	+1.125
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	75.40	75.60	+0.47

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 19, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	380	Matsu El Wks	665
Canon Camera	274	Mitsubi Hvy In.	210
Dai Nip. Print.	420	Mitsubi Corp.	569
Fuji Bank	825	Mitsui Co.	569
Fuji Photo	400	Mitsukoshi	716
Hitachi	232	Nippon Elec.	255
Honda Motor	335	Sharp	220
C. Itoh	390	Shiseido	930
Japan Air Lines	2,530	Sony Corp	4,420
Kansai El P	1,110	Sumitomo Bk	825
Kao Soap	535	Taisho Marine	425
Kirin Brewery	338	Takeda Chem.	295
Komatsu	350	Teijin	232
Kubota I Wks	475	Tokyo Marine	735
Matsu E Ind.	679	Toray	224
		Toyota Motor	642

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam..	140.4	139.7	143.7	135.5
Brussels....	157.31	156.58	162.46	154.86
Frankfurt.....	143.99	145.82	154.21	143.53
London 30..	444.8	446.5	509.5	444.9
London 500	190.52	190.54	217.35	190.31
Milan	100.92	99.25	100.92	95.16
Paris	101.3	101.2	106.9	99.8
Sydney	579.09	584.34	637.27	573.35
Tokyo (n)..	397.13	392.71	402.48	370.27
Tokyo (o)..	5277.74	5187.30	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	400.9	398.6	418.8	393.6

(n) new. (o) old.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	100	101
Am.Brands 8-81..	101½	102½
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	97	98
Amax 8-76.........	102½	103½
Amax 8¼-86......	104½	105½
ASEA 8½-86...	102	103
Ashland 8-87.....	102¼	103¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	99½	100½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	101	102
B.N.P. 8¼-77.....	102¾	103¾
Barclay 8¼-86...	104½	105½
Beecham 8¾-86..	102	103
BICC 7¼-97......	97	98
Borg Warn 8-79...	102¼	103¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
CN PTT 8-86....	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¼-86..	106	107
Carrier 8-87......	99¾	100¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86.	103	104
C.F.E. 8-87.......	97½	98½
Com Union	103¼	104¼
Cont Oil 7-80.....	98	99
Conoco 8-86......	101½	102½
Cont Tel 8¼-86...	104	105
Copen City 8-84...	102½	103½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	98¼	99¼
Copen Tel 8½-86.	102¾	103¾
Corning 8½-86...	104¼	105¼
Cut Ham 8-87.....	99½	100½
Denmark 9-82....	106½	107½
Denmark 7½-90..	98¼	99¼
Dow Cor 8½-86...	104¼	105¼
Dupont 7½-78....	100¼	101¼
E.D.F. 8½-86.....	104¼	105¼
E.I.B. 7½-84......	—	—
E.I.B. 8½-86.....	106½	107½
E.I.B. 7½-90.....	98¼	99¼
Esso 7½-76......	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov....	103	104
Escom 8½-86.....	101¾	102¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86.	102½	103½
Ford 8-81.........	102	103
Gen Mills 8-86....	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8½-76...	103¼	104¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86...	107½	108½
Grang s 8½-89...	102	103
Grolier 8¾-86....	—	—
Gte 8¼-86.........	102½	103½
Guar Roy 8-87....	100	101
Haas 8-78.........	100½	101½
Haas 8¼-86.......	104½	105½
Hambros 7¾-87..	99¾	100¾
Helsinki 8¾-86...	103¼	104¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Iceland 8-87......	99½	100½
I.C.I. 7½-92......	99	100
I.N.I. 8-87........	97½	98½
Ireland 8¼-89.....	99¾	100¾
I.S.E. 8¼-86......	103½	104½
Intl Util 8¼-82....	100¼	101¼
Kimberley 8 -85.	104½	105½
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	102	103
Lyons 8¼-86......	103¼	104¼
Metro Est 8¼-86..	102¾	103¾
Monsanto 8¼-85..	104	105
Mount Isa 8½-86..	102¼	103¼
Newfoundld 8½-86	102½	103½
Nickel (Le) 9-..	104½	105½
Norg KomBk 7½-	97	98
Ontario 8½-86...	104½	105½
Oslo 8¼-86.......	102¾	103¾
Owens Corn 9-86...	104	105
Otis Elv 8¾-85...	107½	108½
Pekema 8¾-86...	102	103
Pennwalt 8-...	100	101
Petronor 8½-86...	101¼	102¼
Phil Morris 8-78..	103	104
Phil Morris 8½-86	107	108
Plessey 8¼-86....	101½	102½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	102½	103½
Queensld 8½-86...	102	104
Ralston 7½-87....	97¾	98¾
Rank 8¾-86.......	105¼	106¼
Richardson 8¾-85	103½	104½
S.A.S. 8-88......	100¼	101¼
Scott 8¼-86.......	104	105
Shell 8-86.........	102¼	103¼
Shell 7½-87.......	99¾	100¾
Sf Africa 8-87..	99	100
Sybron 8-87.......	101	102
Textron 7¾-87....	98	99
Transocer 8½-86.	103	104
Transocean 8-84..	103	104
Transocean 8-86..	102	103
Transocean 7½-87	99¼	100¼
T.R.W. 8¾-86....	105¼	106¼
Union Oil 7-79....	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87 .	99½	100½
Utah 8-87.........	99½	100½
Volvr 8-87........	100½	101½
Wellcome 8¼-87..	101	102
Will Glyn 8¼-87..	102	103

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¼-88.	76	77
Am Med 5½-92...	95½	96½
Amexco 4¼-87....	119½	120½
Am Mot 6-92.....	—	—
Amoco 5½-84.....	123	124
Arco [illegible]	97	98
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	87½	89½
Amer Can 4¾-88..	87½	88½
Am Tob 5¼-88....	116½	117½
Ashland 5-88......	103	104
BroadHale 4¾-87.	105	106
Chevron 5-88.....	129½	130½
Chesebg 6¼-84..	163	164
Chrysler 4¾-88	80¾	81¾
Chrysler [illegible]-88.	89¼	90¼
Cont Tel 5½-88...	103¾	104¾
Cummins Int 6¼-	105	106
Dart Ind 4¾-87...	138½	139½
Equity F 5½.....	82	83
EastKodak 4½-88.	154½	155½
Fedders 5-92.....	86	87
Fed Dept 4½-85..	119	120
Firestone 5-88..	102¾	103¾
Ford 6-83......	112¾	113¾
Ford 6-86.........	122	123
Genelec 4¼-85...	113¾	114¾
GenElec 4¼-87...	105¼	106¼
Genfoods 4½-8.	95¾	96¾
GenShop [illegible]	108¾	109¾
Gillette 4¾-82....	103¾	104¾
Halliburt 4½-87...	132½	133½
Honeywell 5-83...	—	—
Honeywell 6-86...	115¼	116¼
I.S.E. 5-88........	112¾	113¾
I.S.E. 6¼-89......	112½	113½
J Logan 4¾-83...	104½	105½
Leasco 5-88.......	62½	63½
Leasco 5-89....	62	63
LTV 5-88.........	53	54
MarMidland 5-88.	102	103
Mass Mut 6¾-87..	100¾	101¾
Michelin 6-85.....	157	158
Miles 4¾-83.......	112	113
Morgan JP 4¾-87	111	112
Motorola 4½-83...	158	159
Murphy Oil [illegible]-89..	118	119
Nabisco 5¼-88...	111½	112½
Owens Ill 4½-87..	102½	103½
PanAm 5¼ [illegible]	77¾	78¾
Penney JC 4½-87	119¼	120¼
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	125½	126½
R.C.A. 5-88.......	94¼	95¼
Revlon 4¾-83....	110½	111½
Revlon 4¾-87.....	106	107
Reynolds M 5-88..	75½	76½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87.	111	112
Texaco 4¾-88.....	102¾	103¾
20th Cent 5-87....	64	65
UnCarb 4¾-82....	104	105
WardFd 5¼-88...	—	—
WarnLam 4½-87..	124½	125½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	[illegible]
Yesterday.	100.67	97.11	133.44
Previous ..	100.70	97.11	132.62

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Feb. 19, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.......... $11.23
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.... $10.09
(w) Amitalia Fund.......... $7.90
(w) Andreae Equity.......... Can.$5.58
(w) Apollo(Tempus) ins.pr.. SF130.82
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $119.10
(w) Aries Fund N.V. $39.37
(w) Asca Corporation........ DM14.51
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. $11.08
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd $7.90

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond.............. SF1,003.65
— (d) Conbar................ SF1,068.00
— (d) Grobar................ SF895.00
— (d) Stockbar.............. SF1,024.00

BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BtF Growth Fund.. $7.38
— (w) BtF Japan Fund..... $11.78
— (w) BtF Trust S.A. $12.51
— (w) BtF Income Fund... $10.42

(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l $59.11
(w) Browninvest............. $23.35
(r) Cal. Land & Constr...... $18.87
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$15.79
(d) Can.Secur Growth Fd.. Can.$5.87

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l.......... $14.05
— (w) Capital Italia S.A... $11.25

(d) Capital Rentinvest. ... LF1,000
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh... $139.85
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fcd $1,070.14
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $10.39
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $12.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V... $10.15
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V....... $788.69
(d) Corvus Invest. Units.... $8.64

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.... SF98.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l...... SF105.50

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor.......... SF170.25
— (d) Intervalor............. SF107.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF291.00

(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $7.77
(w) D.G.C. $8.15

(d) Delta Invest. Fund...... $10.44
(d) Delta Multifund......... $10.52
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund........ Yen 10,315

DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l... $12.45
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.... $12.68
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.. $10.62
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem..

(d) Eurunion................. $47.28
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $6.76

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia.... $10.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... $22.40
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd... $22.98*

(d) Fiducem.................. BF1,348
(d) Finance Union.......... $10.23
(w) First/Fund............. $12.68

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust....... $5.88
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.. $10.43
— (i) Austl Ld.& Prop.Fd.. Bah.$14.[illegible]

(d) First Nt'l City Fund..... $35.31
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $117.09
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $82.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund... $23.02
(d) Fonditalia............... $12.17
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF2,875
(d) Formula Selection Fd .. SF119.99

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US). $4.23
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling. Aus.$4.61
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust. .. Aus.$1.15
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd... Aus.$8.12

(d) Fund of Nations........ $10.10
(w) Future Australia Fd.... Aus.$10.48

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd... $33.09
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $8.95

(r) Growth International.... $8.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l. $8.84
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd... $7.27
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV. $5.372
(w) Hedged Investors....... $13.624
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet.......... $39.34

(d) ICOFUND................. $12.66
(w) INGROW................. $23.10

(d) Interfix.................. $138.05
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.15
(d) Interitalia............... Lire 8,302

(w) Intermarket Fund........ $134.38
(w) Int'l Income Fund....... $22.08
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd......... Can.$5.38
(r) Internt'l Shipping Fd... DM1,268.78
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund. $10.43
(r) Japan Growth Fund.... $16.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund.... $16.73
(d) Japan Selection Fund.. $57.40
(i) Jardine Japan Fund.... $46.00
(d) KB Income Fund....... LF1,818
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.. $8.17
(w) Keyfund................ $8.59
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.. $17.82
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.. $21.09
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $22.69
(w) Luxfund................ $23.48
(r) Marlin Fund............ $11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $12.04
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund.... $5.83
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund.... $8.25
(w) N.A.M.F. $108.63
(w) Nippon Fund.......... $34.23
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund.. $7.56*
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $13.36*
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.. $2.88
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int. ... $18.33
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund.. $33.38
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund.... $9.10
(r) Pegasus Intern'l........ $9.47
(w) Pyramid (CMC)......... SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund............ LF2,208
(d) Renta Capital Fund.... LF3,673
(d) Rentinvest............. BF893.00

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $9.91
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $13.98
— (d) Global Fund........ $7.66

(w) Samurai Portfolio....... SF73.60
(w) Selective Capital Fd.... $5.77
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V... $7.08
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)......... $12.50

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $7.38
— (d) Share Realty......... $12.41
— (w) Shareholders Excal.. $7.65
— (d) Enterprise Fund..... $6.46
— (d) Harbor Fund........ $8.33

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.. $10.91
— (d) Crossbow Fund...... SF7.97
— (d) I.T.F. $11.34
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd. $3.28
(w) SMH I DM99.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,394
— (r) Securswiss.......... SF1,330

(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.. $14.72
(w) Stand.& Poor Int. Fd... $232.75
(w) Star Fund............. $7.69
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $11.92

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio....... SF529.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.... SF108.50
— (d) Universal Fund....... SF127.83

(r) Talent Global Fund..... $12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV. $38.77
(w) Tokyo Valor............ $16.82
(w) Transpacific Fund...... $19.33
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.... $1.63
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.) £14.86

UNION BANK SWITZ.:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh. SF61.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF94.50
— (d) Euris Eu. Sh. SF165.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh. SF123.00
— (d) Globinvest........... SF101.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest....... SF123.00
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh..... SF280.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est..... SF164.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds........ DM31.36
— (d) Europafonds......... DM41.67
— (d) Unifonds............ DM22.89
— (d) Unirenta............ DM41.82
— (d) Unispecial I DM73.61

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $4.21
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $17.33
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $6.78
(w) Western Hedge Fund... $1,802.30
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.. $2,020.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd... $580.85
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $44.40
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,678.14
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund. $6.13
(w) Zodiac Fund........... $6.97

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	78
Algemebank..	374
Amrobank....	81
A'dam........	277.20
Fokker.......	41.50
Heineken....	342
H.V.A........	506
Holland-Am..	262
Hoogovens....	84.73
K.L.M........	108
Philips new..	58.30
Robeco.......	260.50
Rolinco.......	173
Royal Dutch.	117.10
Unilever.....	155.40
Ver.Mach....	142

Brussels

Arbed........	4,460
Ast.d.Mines..	2,243
Cock-Ougree.	1,356
Electrobel...	6,770
Lambert......	2,750
Pétrofina....	6,750
Ph.Gevaert..	1,605
Soc.Générale.	3,120
Solvay.......	3,665
Un.Minière..	1,725

Düsseldorf

AEG.........	138
Aug.Thyssen.	73.10
BASF........	156.80
Bayer.......	126.90
Commerzbk..	205.20
Cont.Gummi.	87.10
Daimler-Benz	377.50
Demag......	199
DeutBank....	307.50
DresdeBank.	238
Gels Aktien..	73.50
Hoechster....	155.70
Hoesch......	63.50
Karstadt.....	426
Kaufhof......	293.50
KHD.........	119
Lufthansa....	65.50
Mannesmenn	207.50
Metallgesell..	—
RWF new....	152.50
Siemens.....	293.50
Veba........	135.50
Volkswagen..	146

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.05
Anglo-Amin..	£31
BarclayBank.	3.92
BeechamGr..	2.73
Bowater.....	2.00
Brit.AmTob..	2.87
Brit.Oxyg....	0.71
Brit.Pet......	5.22
BLMC........	0.32½
Chartered....	2.36
Courtaulds...	1.44
Chrysler.....	0.14
Daggafont....	0.08
DeBeerD....	3.72
Decca Rec...	3.76
Distillers.....	1.53
Dunlop.......	0.91
El Muslind...	1.74
FreeStGed...	7.40
GEC.........	1.35
GlaxoGr.....	4.07
Gt.UnivSt....	2.35
Guinness.....	1.51
Hawker-Sidd.	3.76
Hudson-Bay..	9.00
ImpChem....	2.75
Mar&Spen...	2.56
MetalBox....	2.63
Nichols......	0.77
RandMines..	2.42
RankOr......	9.95
RoyalDutch..	£17½
R.T.Z........	2.28
Shell........	3.35
Tube Invest..	4.44
Union Cor....	3.62
Vickers......	0.87
War L3½....	£36¼
West Deep...	5.30
West Drief...	£12
West Hold....	£12⅞
West Min.....	1.70
Woolworth...	0.92
ZCI.........	0.63½

Milan

Fiat.........	2,350
Finsider.....	330
Generali.....	67,310
Italsider.....	437
LaRinas.....	236.25
Montedis.....	473
Olivetti......	1,592
Pirelli.......	981
SniaVisco....	1,254.50
Terni........	165

Paris

AirLiquide...	367
Alimentaire..	160
Alsthom.....	127.10
BSN.........	1,215
Carrefour....	4,100
Cim.Lafarge.	217
Citroën......	89.10
Cie.Bancaire.	651
CFP.........	211
CGE.........	452
CCF.........	170.70
DBA.........	334.90
Ferodo......	558
Paribas......	203.20
GerDanone..	322.50
Hachette....	351
L'Oréal......	2,278
Mach.Bull....	70.90
Michelin.....	1,801
Nickel.......	87.50
Nobel.......	100
Nord........	36.75
PUK.........	135.90
Penarroya...	50.50
Pernod......	498.50
Perrier......	304.80
Peugeot.....	496
Rh.Poulenc..	164.50
RousselUcl...	282.50
St.Gobain....	178.50
Schneider....	165
Suez........	348
Thomson....	185
Usinor......	104.60
Wendel......	37.60

Zurich

Alusuisse....	2,150
Bally........	1,200
B.Boveri.....	985
Ciba-Geigy...	2,135
Cr.Suisse....	3,990
Fischer......	1,010
HoffRocheb..	192,000
Nestlé......	4,280
Sandoz......	3,750
Sté B.Suisse..	3,855
Sulzer.......	3,395
U.B.Suisses..	4,460

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Denmark (air) ..D.Kr.	208.00	416.00	Norway (air) ...N.Kr.	200.00	400.00
Finland (air) ....F.M.	123.00	246.00	Portugal (air) ....Esc.	810.00	1,620.00
France ....Fr.	128.00	256.00	Spain (air) ....Ptas.	1,920.00	3,840.00
Germany ..........D.M.	97.00	194.00	Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	144.00	288.00
Great Britain (air) ..£	10.50	21.00	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	116.00	232.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	904.00	1,808.00	Turkey ....$	30.00	60.00
Ireland (air) ....£	10.50	21.00	Other countries in Europe (air) ..$	30.00	60.00
Italy ....Lire	17,500	35,000			
Africa, French Community (air) ..$	40.50	81.00	Libya (air) ....$	48.75	97.50
Africa, South (air) ..$	69.00	138.00	Madagascar (air) .....$	40.75	[illegible]
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ....$	27.75	55.50	Mexico ....$	69.00	138.00
Canada (air) ....$	69.00	138.00	Nigeria (air) ....$	69.00	138.00
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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1973

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen Seen in Rheinstahl Bid

August Thyssen-Huette is about to make a take-over bid for Rheinstahl, West German steel industry sources report. Thyssen will reportedly offer 125 deutsche marks for each 100 DM par value Rheinstahl share. Rheinstahl has 470 million DM par value stock held by about 120,000 shareholders. Trade in Rheinstahl shares has been suspended on West German stock exchanges because of the expected bid, according to the sources. In over-the-counter trade, Rheinstahl surged to 126 DM from Friday's close at 102 DM. There is no confirmation from either Rheinstahl or Thyssen of the report. Thyssen had been rumored to be interested in Rheinstahl, a major steel and machinery group with consolidated annual volume of about 5.5 billion DM, but about two weeks ago, Thyssen termed the reports "pure nonsense." With annual sales of about 10 billion DM, Thyssen ranks as continental Europe's largest steel concern. If it takes over Rheinstahl, it will become Europe's largest steel group, bigger than the state-owned British Steel Corp.

Morgan Unit in Beirut Bank Deal

A Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. unit is to purchase a 40 percent share in Bank Almashrek from Intra Investment Co., of Lebanon. The remaining 60 percent is held by Intra Investment, Commodity Credit Corp., of the United States (a semi-official agency), the governments of Kuwait, Lebanon, and Qatar, and other Arab shareholders. Assets and deposits of Almashrek for 1972 have been put at around $29 million and $20 million, respectively, taking into consideration the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar. The purchase of 240,000 shares by Morgan Guaranty's J.P. Morgan Overseas Capital Corp. will be completed by the end of February. A new board of directors of 11 members has been elected to succeed the former nine-member board. Morgan Overseas is represented by five members. Bank Almashrek, a commercial bank with headquarters in Beirut, was formed in 1970 to succeed Intra Bank, which crashed in 1966.

Devaluation Reduces Gulf Profits

Gulf Oil Corp. is reducing its previously reported 1972 earnings figures by $25 million to reflect the estimated effect of the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar. Revised operating earnings are $447 million, or $2.15 a share, compared with the previously announced figure of $472 million, or $2.27 a share. Net income is reduced to $197 million, or 95 cents a share. In 1971, Gulf Oil earned $561 million, or $2.70 a share. Gulf Oil notes that a similar charge was included in 1971 earnings to reflect the dollar devaluation of that year. The company says the charges result principally from revaluation of foreign long-term debt to the new exchange rates.

Matsushita Expects Higher Profits

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says consolidated net profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1972, should be nearly 15 percent above the 643 yen per American Depository Share earned in 1971. At the official exchange rate prevailing last November of 306 yen to the dollar this puts profits for the year at about $2.40 per ADS, up from $2.09 per ADS the previous year. A company spokesman says Matsushita will be forced to concentrate more on the domestic market as a result of recent currency changes. Exports last year represented about 18.6 percent of total sales, and overseas sales are expected to be significantly affected by the upward movement of the yen.

In Dispute Over Financing

U.S.-Algerian Gas Deal Seen Endangered

By Henry Giniger

ALGIERS, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The biggest commercial deal Algeria has yet made with the United States is in danger of collapse as a result of a dispute over financing.

At stake, according to informed private business sources, is a contract for the sale of 350 million cubic feet of natural gas a year for 25 years to El Paso Natural Gas of Texas.

The dispute, between the Algerian government and the Export-Import Bank, is the latest and most dangerous of a series of delays and obstacles that the contract has undergone since it was signed in 1969.

Beyond this agreement, other agreements that could triple the original amount of gas exports to the United States are affected.

$350-Million Loan

In a first phase of the El Paso deal, the Export-Import Bank agreed to direct and guaranteed loans to Algeria totaling some $350 million, principally to build a gas liquefaction plant at Arzev on the Mediterranean coast.

The loan agreement, arranged by Henry Kearns, president of the bank, contains a so-called "trusteeship clause," according to which an American trustee would handle the gas earnings of Sonatrach, the Algerian national company controlling all gas and most oil production and sales. In case of default by Sonatrach on loan repayments, the trustee could hold up the earnings.

This arrangement was reported to have been accepted by Smail Mahroug, the Algerian Minister of Finance. But Belaid Abdesselam, the Minister of Industry and Energy, who has a reputation as a hardliner on matters concerning Algerian prestige, was understood to have intervened and objected to the deal, apparently on the ground that Algeria's honor was being impugned by an element of distrust in the *trusteeship clause*.

Each side is said to be clinging to its position, Mr. Kearns insisting that he was enforcing *sound banking practices*, Mr. Abdesselam insisting that the guarantee of Algeria ought to be sufficient.

Because of the difficulties that have held up the project, involving more than $1 billion of gas, the Algerians are now reported to have grown impatient to the point of being ready, if necessary, to cancel the deal.

Mr. Abdesselam was said to have told U.S. officials that other customers, notably in energy-hungry Europe, could *easily compensate for the El Paso* loss and at better prices.

One informed business source said that negotiations have virtually halted at the technical level and that the next move would have to be made at a level involving the White House and the Algerian presidency. Another source said that there was a 50-50 chance of failure to heal the breach.

Other large gas deals with the United States have been in the works. A second contract with El Paso signed in 1970 may reach the same amount as the first one —350 billion cubic feet.

Oil Prices Expected to Rise Due to Devaluation of Dollar

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (AP).—The devaluation of the dollar will oblige Western companies to pay an estimated 6.2 percent more for their Middle East oil, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said today.

The complicated formula for setting oil prices was worked out by the oil companies and the Persian Gulf producers in January, 1972, soon after the previous drop in the value of the dollar.

Taking Arabian light crude as an example, said MEES, the posted price would rise by 15.5 cents from the present $2.746 a barrel.

This, it calculated, would entail an increase in government take of 9.4 cents a barrel, a rise of 6.2 percent above the present level of $1.51 a barrel.

The oil industry publication noted that the precise results of the adjustment will not be known until March 1. "But what is certain is that the increase in crude oil posted prices thereby produced will be substantially less than the 10 percent dollar devaluation or 11.1 percent appreciation in the gold price," MEES said.

The weekly publication noted that dissatisfaction with the Geneva formula has already been expressed in a number of Middle East countries.

It reported the subject probably would be raised at the extraordinary conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled for Vienna March 16. The meeting has been convened to discuss the world energy crisis.

Venezuela Rise Seen

CARACAS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The government will raise oil prices this week, possibly by as much as 10 percent, to compensate for the recent dollar devaluation, industry sources said today.

The government announced last night a revaluation of the bolivar, the national currency, by slightly more than 2 percent, bringing the rate of exchange to 4.30 to the dollar.

The 8 percent difference in the Venezuelan revaluation and the recent dollar devaluation is expected to be covered by an increase in oil prices, the sources said. The average price of oil is currently $3.17 a barrel.

Oil comprises more than 90 percent of Venezuela's exports, and one half of the country's three million barrels a day export total goes to the United States.

U.S. Business Spending Set To Hit Record

Capital Outlays Seen Reaching $100 Billion

By Michael Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—American business is on the threshold of the first $100-billion capital spending spree in history. Corporations are expected to lay out more than twice as much money for new plant and equipment this year as they did a decade ago.

Across the nation, factory construction and modernization is booming, and installation of new machinery is being rushed to meet a flood of orders for the goods that these machines will produce.

Businessmen are spending so much money this year to modernize their facilities and to build new plants and office buildings, that the industrial boom that started in 1972 is getting a sizable shot in the arm.

Businessmen are scheduling a 13 percent gain in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1973, says the Commerce Department. And the publications department of McGraw-Hill estimates 14.5 percent.

Economic Pacesetter

Business investment will be the pacesetter for economic activity this year, adds Douglas Greenwald, chief economist for McGraw-Hill's economics department.

No one can tell for sure how long the boom will last, but Albert T. Sommers, chief economist for the Conference Board thinks it will continue at a high level through 1973, then ease off to a slower growth rate in 1974, perhaps about 10 percent.

He also thinks increasing amounts of the money will be spent for additional plants rather than modernization of existing facilities, a tipoff that many industries are operating close to capacity.

"We had a very rapid growth of the business system last year," he said, "and it soaked up all the idle capacity that is usable."

But are there not still large amounts of unused capacity? Mr. Sommers and other economists point out that much of it is too old to be useful, or is outmoded. Other plant capacity has been rendered useless because imports have taken over domestic markets, they say.

Many businessmen and economists feel the capital spending surge will have plenty of money to fuel itself because corporate cash flows are healthy, so that much of the expansion can be financed internally. Thus, the tightening credit situation is not likely to have a serious dampening effect on long-term borrowing, they say.

Monetary System Held Crisis Prone

Experts Expect Further Upsets

By Leonard S. Silk

CLAREMONT, Calif., Feb. 19 (NYT).—Hard on the heels of the latest international monetary crisis, some of the world's leading economists met here last week to try to figure out how to reform the world monetary system to make it less crisis-prone and more durable.

There was broad consensus at this fourth biennial Claremont International Monetary Conference, held at the Claremont graduate school, that the latest upheaval, involving the massive sale of dollars for deutsche marks, yen and other foreign currencies, was unlikely to be the last in the series of monetary earthquakes that has shaken the money markets of the world during the last five years.

Some economists are coming to regard these periodic crises as virtually a normal state of affairs.

'Does Order Matter?'

"Does order matter?" asked Lord Robbins, moderator of the conference, who is chairman of the court of governors of the London School of Economics and retired chairman of the Financial Times. "Does monetary crisis mean as much to the world as to those of us concerned with these affairs?"

Lord Robbins was not being facetious. Some economists are flirting with the idea that it might be just as well to let the official monetary orde" of fixed exchange rates and rules, allegedly administered by the international monetary fund, go by the boards, with currencies free to move up or down as the tides of supply and demand carry them.

But Lord Robbins himself held that there are "stron. empirical grounds for thinking it important to keep order"—lest nations drift into highly aggressive trade policies and impose curbs on the freedom of business to move and compete internationally.

Crises Not Ominous

However, Prof. Gottfried Haberler of Harvard University, who has served as a consultant to the Nixon administration, did not find living in a world of continuing crisis as ominous as most economists here.

"The fact that world trade has grown by leaps and bounds without interruption throughout the postwar period," he said, "suggests that the present international monetary system is not as bad as the continuous debates about necessary reforms seem to indicate."

But he insisted that they had not interrupted or visibly slowed the growth of world trade, "contrary to repeated predictions by experts on the right and left."

Prof. Robert Triffin of Yale, founder of the European Payments Union after World War II, found the world monetary system, if not reformed, still likely to lead to a political and economic disaster. He held that proposals for reform thus far advanced by the Nixon administration did not go nearly far enough. "The measures announced so far," he said, "do little or nothing to restore a viable world monetary order."

Noting that the dollar remains unconvertible and that the world reserve pool remains flooded with the $50 billion to $70 billion accumulated by foreign monetary authorities as a result of past U.S. deficits, Prof. Triffin said that world monetary reserves have risen more in the last three years than in all previous years and centuries.

He said that the administration has put its main stress thus far on exchange-rate readjustments and trade negotiations designed to give the United States easier access to foreign markets.

Dollar 'Overhang' Troublesome

But he maintained that two other issues should be negotiated "with far greater urgency than they are now."

The first of these, said Prof. Triffin, is a redefinition of the role of the dollar and of gold in the international monetary system—and the consolidation of the vast dollar "overhang" which now amounts to approximately $70 billion.

The second issue, he suggested, should be an effort to negotiate jointly acceptable "guidelines" regarding the enormous movements of speculative capital that now "plague and defeat all efforts at international monetary stability."

Prof. Triffin said that the U.S. Treasury has thus far shown only "reluctant interest in the first, and none at all in the second."

Many members of this conference expressed similar concern over the progression from $1-billion days, "in the foreign exchange market to $3-billion days," with the danger of even larger dumping of dollars in future crises that might finally swamp the world monetary system.

The most innovative idea for protecting the United States and the world monetary system, should there be massive efforts to convert private dollar holdings into other currencies under a world system of convertibility, was presented by Prof. Richard Cooper, an economist who is also provost of Yale University. He called for the creation of a new facility—a new form of world reserve bank—within the International Monetary Fund. This new banking facility should be allowed to lend without limit special drawing rights to a country, such as the United States, suddenly confronted with a large-scale need for monetary reserves.

The loan would be repaid later, when the crisis had subsided.

Volcker Said To Accept An EEC Float

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ).—The United States will welcome a float of European currencies if this indicates a readiness to accept a more flexible monetary system, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker said in a statement quoted today by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Wider parity spreads or even greater exchange-rate flexibility are the only effective weapons against disturbing short-term capital flows, Mr. Volcker said in the interview.

The system of fixed exchange rates has outlived itself and offers only "a limited answer" to the problem of countering instability created by strong liquidity expansion, he added.

Allgemeine Zeitung quoted Mr. Volcker as saying that a more flexible currency system would only be to the advantage of the EEC in the long run.

He predicted that once the EEC has achieved a monetary union, trade within the Common Market might flourish but the importance of external trade would diminish in relation to the gross national product.

Concerning proposed U.S. trade legislation, Mr. Volcker said the United States needs the instruments that could be applied if and when imports disturb its domestic market.

Dollar Climbs To Ceiling in W. Germany

Penalty Interest Rate Threats Spur Outflow

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19.—The dollar climbed above its new ceiling price on the foreign exchange market today and closed at its highest level since it was devalued last week.

The closing price was 2.9660 deutsche marks, fractionally over the ceiling of 2.9656 DM.

Dealers said the Bundesbank sold "small amounts of dollars, possibly around $10 million or so," as the price reached the ceiling in very quiet trading.

The bank enters the market as a seller to depress the price when the dollar reaches this upper intervention point.

When the bank left the market as usual at 4:00 p.m., the dollar climbed above the ceiling during the last hour of trade.

Warnings from the leading German banks that they may soon charge penalty interests on credit balances of foreign accounts are apparently beginning to result in an outflow of the speculative money that flooded into Germany prior to the devaluation.

In Bern, a government statement said the Swiss national bank will prevent the dollar from sinking appreciably below its present market rate pending a return to a fixed parity for the franc.

A meeting between the national bank and cabinet today agreed upon the necessity to a return to a fixed exchange rate, but there was still no indication of when the full return would be made.

Markets Shut

All securities and commodities exchanges and banks in the United States were closed Monday in observance of Washington's birthday.

Nixon Nominates Lawyer to Head SEC

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The youngest man ever nominated to be chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, G. (for George) Bradford Cook, is a soft-spoken but decisive lawyer who at the age of 35 has a rare background of professional and practical experience.

Strong chairmen have not been a rarity in the SEC's 40-year history. But their strength has come from experience in the securities market or in securities law, plus administrative personality. "Brad" Cook has all three.

Before coming to Washington in September, 1971, as SEC general counsel, he was "upstairs lawyer" and partner in the prestigious Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn, specializing in corporate and securities law.

The "upstairs" man is a special breed of practitioner who prefers not to do trial work. He is happiest when preoccupied with mergers, contracts and debentures and advising clients how to make money while staying within the federal securities and anti-trust laws.

But he also did things that set him apart from the boardroom world. For about four years before leaving Chicago, he would leave his $100,000 cooperative and journey once a week to the black ghetto to give free legal aid to victims of eviction notices or of sharp credit practices.

By the time Mr. Cook decided to accept the appointment as SEC general counsel at the invitation of William J. Casey, then chairman, he had already made enough money by his own investments so that salary was not a factor in his decision. His second wife, Laura Armour, is of the Armour meat packing family.

Hardly a year after Mr. Cook joined "the Casey team," the commissioner decided on a complete restructuring of the agency and asked Brad Cook to be director of the new division of market regulation—one that was assuming increasing importance in the Casey concept of the future structure of the securities market.

SEC insiders were not surprised when Mr. Nixon announced Saturday his appointment as Mr. Casey's successor when the chairman resigned to become Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Mr. Cook believes, like his predecessor that to be effective, a federal regulatory agency must be run by its chairman. This is not to suggest that he would ignore the other members of the commission or its highly expert staff. In his view, regulation by committee is non-regulation, and effective regulation has to begin with one individual's concept of what that should be.

Mr. Cook's approach to federal regulation of the securities industry is simple and direct. In his view, self-regulation, such as stock-exchange control of the eligibility and financial responsibility of its members, is a good thing if it coincides with the public interest—in other words, if it works.

But experience has led him to believe that at some point a confrontation with the stock exchanges will be unavoidable. Eventually, he has suggested to SEC staffers, the commission must consider eliminating the present fixed-fee system on broker sales of stock to the public.

U.S. Trade Aide in Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special trade emissar,, opened a round of talks today with French business and government representatives on future relations between the United States and Europe.

Mr. Peterson conferred and lunched with François Ceyrac, president of the National Council of French Employers, and other officials of the 800,000-member organization.

Mr. Peterson, who is sounding out European governments before the opening of the new tariff-cutting talks this fall, later conferred with André Bettencourt, deputy foreign minister.

Tomorrow, Mr. Peterson will meet Emile Van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to discuss the 23-nation group's role in the planned overhaul of trade relations, before conferring with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 19, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.4283	2.438
Belg. fr. (A)	40.77-.85	40.80-.90
Belg. fr. (B)	40.81-.86	40.80-.90
Deutsche mark	2.9630-40	2.9625-.9631
Danish krone	6.3075-.3120	6.3040-70
Escudo	25.10-.15	25.05-.20
Fr. fr. (A)	4.715-.725	4.715-.725
Fr. fr. (B)	4.6425-75	4.6500-50
Guilder	2.9640-60	2.9640-.9700
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	574-578	585-590
Lira (B)	569.50-571.50	567-571
Schilling	21.10-.20	21.10-.30
Sw. krona	4.4690-.4730	4.4835-.4920
Swiss franc	3.3625-.3733	3.36-.37
Yen	263.50-267.50	261.5-263.5

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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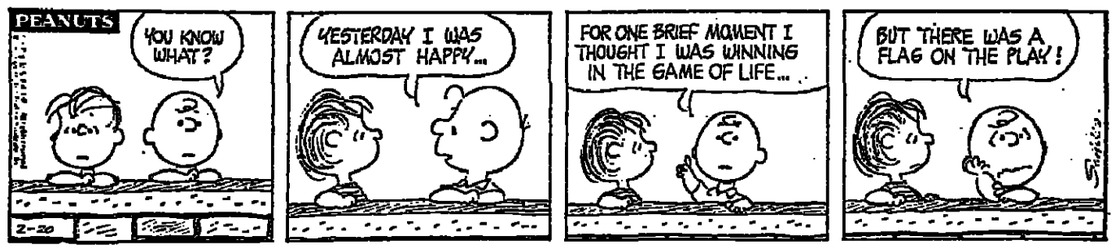
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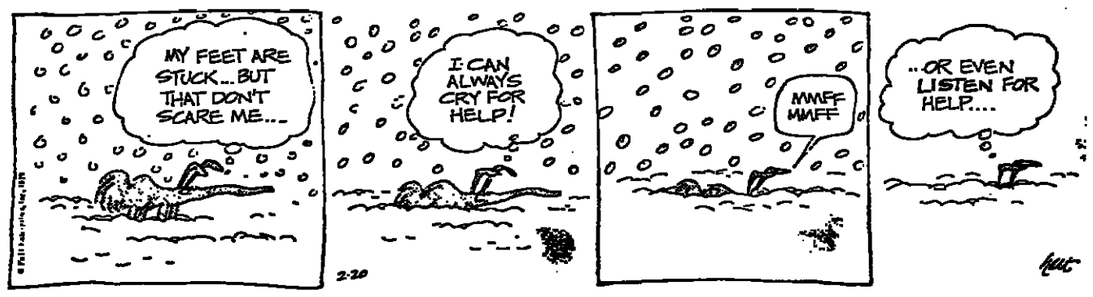
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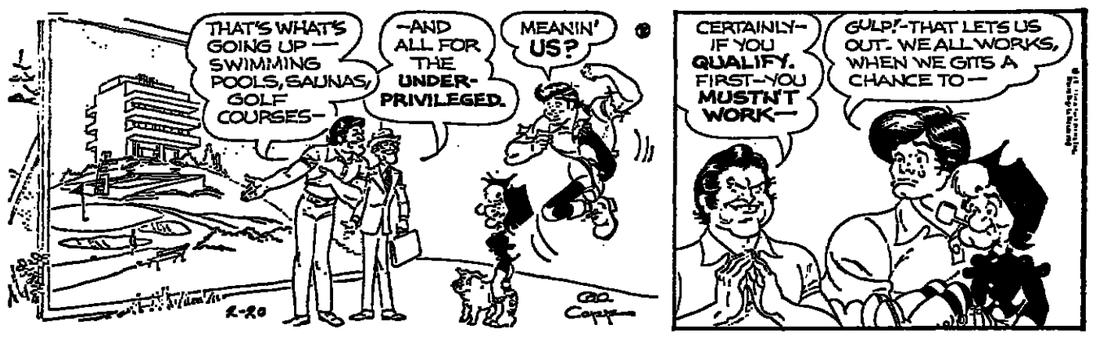
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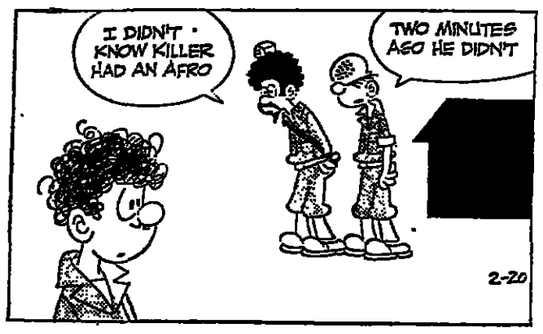
B.C.



LI'L ABNER

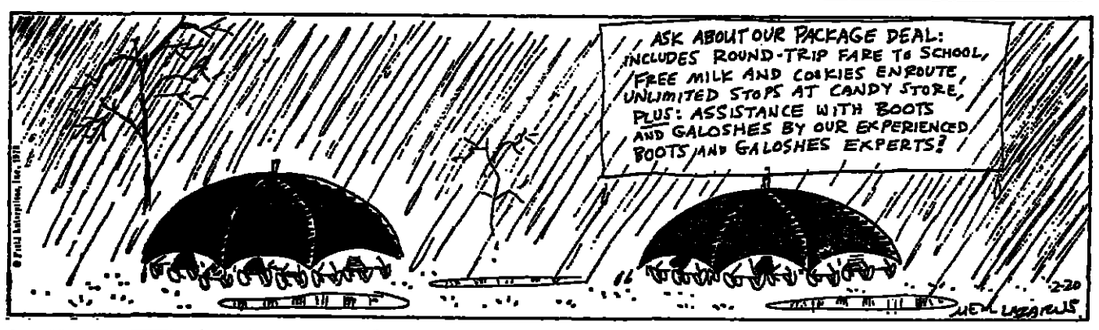


BEETLE BAILEY



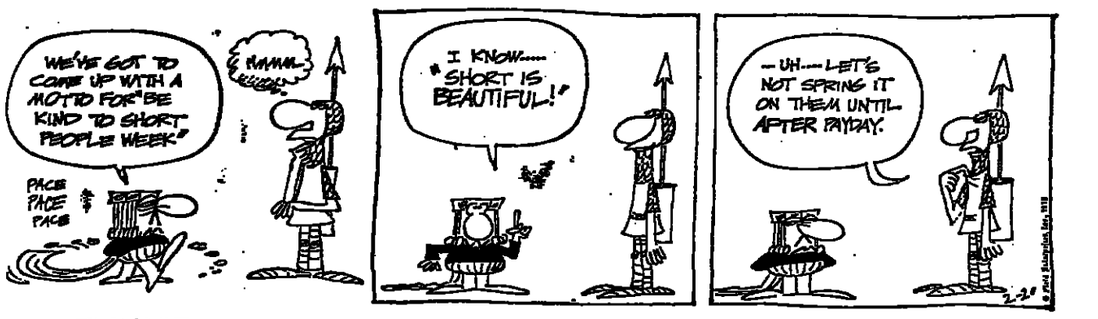


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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Looking at the diagram, one would expect someone to play a low-level part-score, either making or failing by a trick or two. However, East and West constructed something out of nothing. West opened a borderline hand with one club, and was constantly active in the face of a partner who was superficially passive.

North probably thought he had plenty in reserve for a non-vulnerable overcall at the one-level when he bid one diamond, but his side was now in trouble. East might have considered doubling for penalties, but a double would have been negative, that is, for take-out, in the partnership style. He passed, and that might have ended the auction. However, West scraped up a reopening double, no doubt hoping to locate a major-suit fit.

From this point, North-South were on the run and did the best they could. East made a penalty pass of one diamond doubled, and South rescued into one heart, hoping to improve matters.

West was happy to double that, and North had to retreat in his turn. He knew that one heart could not be the best contract for his side, but it was not clear how he could find a better one. His redouble was an S O S, demanding that South think of something else.

South naturally converted to one spade, and West naturally doubled, thus taking his fourth positive action with a sub-minimum hand, a most unusual course of events. East, meanwhile, had done nothing but pass with his 10 high-card points, but one of his passes was highly positive.

West led the spade queen, a good choice, and south played low in the belief that East held the ace, and West was able to play the ace and the three to remove dummy's trumps.

South tried the effect of leading a small diamond from dummy, and East put up the jack and led the heart jack. This second underlead of an ace also succeeded in deceiving the declarer. He played low, missing his chance to take a heart trick. West overtook with the queen and used his spade jack to draw the ten.

The closed hand was now useless, and when West next led his remaining diamond, South was held to four tricks: the spade king, two top clubs and a diamond trick. The result was down three for a penalty of 500.

NORTH
♠ K72
♡ 2
◇ KQ543
♣ AK74

WEST	EAST
♠ AQJ3	♠ 96
♡ Q1087	♡ AJ4
◇ 98	◇ AJ762
♣ QJ8	♣ 1052

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 8 5 4
♡ K9653
◇ 10
♣ 963

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♣	1 ◇	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
1 ♡	Dbl.	Redbl.	Pass
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	M	M	A		M	E	N	U		E	R	I	N
A	B	O	I	L		M	A	I	N		D	A	R	E
B	O	I	L	E	D	E	G	G	S		A	R	M	S
L	U	R	K	E	R		L	E	A	N	M	E	A	T
E	T	A	I	T		A	L	E	R	T	A			
				O	R	I	G	Y		E	M	B	E	R	S
M	O	R	A	Y		M	O	R	D		A	R	I	A
E	R	O	S	E		P	R	O		S	K	I	L	L
S	A	L	T		S	H	E	D		H	E	E	L	S
A	L	L	S	E	T			E	K	E	D			
				S	E	A	S	O	N		C	L	A	G
C	A	K	E	S	A	L	E		I	N	L	A	M	E
A	R	E	A		R	O	A	S	T		C	A	P	O	N
M	A	P	S		I	N	T	O		A	M	I	D	E
E	M	I	T		N	E	S	S		A	S	S	E	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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REK4LT



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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUIDE CLOTH RECTOR DISMAL
Answer: *What they were after being licked*—MOIST

BOOKS

THE MUTUAL FUND TRAP

By John L. Springer. Henry Regnery Co. 209 pp. $7.50.

Reviewed by Stanley H. Brown

NOT so long ago, a partner in a distinguished investment banking and brokerage firm was talking about a corporation whose common stock had gone from nowhere to 36 and then down to 5. "Nobody got hurt," the man said. Huh? He explained that the commercial banks were more than adequately covered on their loans to the company and that there was still enough money coming in to enable it to pay interest and preferred dividends. But what about the little people who were told it was a hot stock at maybe 30 and were still holding at 5? "They shouldn't be in the stock market," was his reply.

Maybe they have discovered that for themselves lately. A lot of former investors in the stock market seem to be letting their money pile up in savings accounts when they are not making forays into other kinds of investments such as bonds and real estate. People in the financial community keep talking about how things are going to get better for them once "the public" comes back into the stock market. But these small investors aren't giving any indications that they will. In fact, since the middle of 1971, they have been cashing in their shares of mutual funds—one of their favorite vehicles for stock-market investment—at a considerably faster rate than they have been buying them.

That may mean that the traditional holders of mutual-fund shares already know a good bit of what John L. Springer is trying to tell them in his book. In fact, considering that much of the book consists of excerpts from Securities and Exchange Commission, congressional and academic probes of the funds that have already received wide publicity in recent years, there is little that even a moderately sophisticated investor should not already know.

The book is a primer. But if there is anybody who has not already learned its lessons, he should not be allowed out alone on any street, let alone Wall Street. Mr. Springer, whose style emulates those of the government and university publications he quotes so liberally, takes his readers on a short but slow walk lined with pitfalls and caveats. He tells them that the funds are managed and sold in many instances by people neither especially qualified nor particularly scrupulous about the ways they do their jobs. What is worth noting is that very little has been done to correct these obvious defects in the structure of fund operations and sales.

The author's stated reason for undertaking the work is that inflation pretty much wipes out the gains from interest earned in savings accounts, so even the most cautious investor ought to look to some way of remaining at least even. And he concludes that, with all the faults of mutual funds, they still may offer the little people their best opportunities for investment. In fact, he includes a previously published table that makes clear that funds, whether sold with big front-end loads (sales charges) or without loads, have, on balance, awesomely out-performed money invested in savings-bank accounts since 1949.

When it comes to picking the right fund for investment, Mr. Springer offers all the right advice about studying the prospectuses, the funds' investment portfolios, the qualifications of the advisers, and so on. People who have consistently done that instead of listening to glowing tales of boundless wealth have usually come out pretty well. But there certainly bears repeating, on the outside chance that some of those afflicted with both inordinate innocence and excessive greed may finally listen and be saved.

One of the difficulties with good advice—even Mr. Springer—is that if enough people act upon it and buy shares in a particular fund, it can then balloon into an unwieldy monster. The author looks with some favor on no-load funds, several of which have done quite well lately for their investors as well as the managers. And at least one outstanding fund has stopped selling new shares to the public because of the increasing difficulty of finding appropriate portfolio investments. It is heartening to discover even one significant instance of a mutual fund's managers not yielding to the temptation, in the words of a Wall Street veteran, of "drinking their own whisky"—that is, interpreting the public's greed as evidence of their own invincibility in the face of the dynamics of the marketplace.

Stanley H. Brown, a former editor of Fortune, is the author of "Ling: The Rise, Fall and Return of a Texas Titan."

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Week Last on Week List
	FICTION	
1	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	1 43
2	The Odessa File, Forsyth	2 16
3	Semi-Tough, Jenkins	3 13
4	August 1914, Solzhenitsyn	5 22
5	The Persian Boy, Renault	4 13
6	Green Darkness, Seton	6 9
7	The Camerons, Crichton	7 13
8	Elephants Can Remember, Christie	9 4
9	Rule Britannia, Du Maurier	— 1
10	The Sunlight Dialogues, Gardner	8 2
	GENERAL	
1	Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	2 12
2	The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam	3 12
3	Harry S Truman, Truman	1 9
4	I'm O.K.—You're O.K., Harris	4 44
5	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	6 8
6	Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye, O'Donnell & Powers	5 15
7	All Creatures Great and Small, Herriot	9 8
8	Supermoney, Smith	8 15
9	Journey to Ixtlan, Castaneda	7 12
10	Fire in the Lake, Fitzgerald	10 13

CROSSWORD

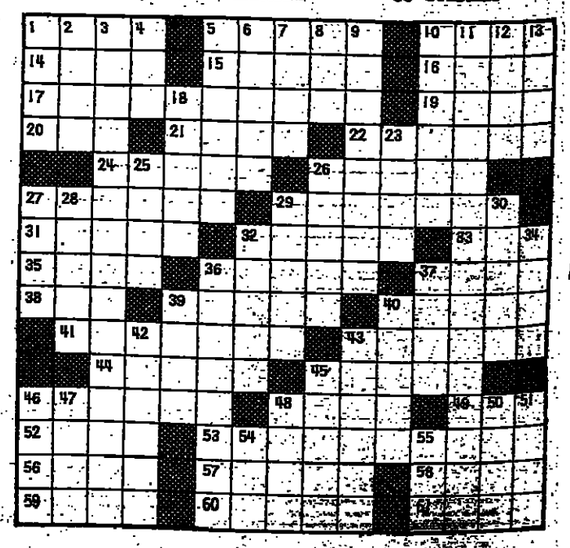
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Make out
5 Huckster's line
10 Internees
14 Border upon
15 Certain pitch
16 Set quantity
17 Park features
19 Girl's name
20 Letter-shaped joints
21 Small bills
22 Closefisted
24 User of Rotten Row
26 Kind of treaty
27 Eddies
29 Clog
31 Tall and thin
32 Scamps
33 Roof angle
35 Darning aids
36 Like picket fences
37 Oscar-winning movie
38 Of the, in France
39 Dirty
40 Alternative of 54° 40'
41 Western movie sets
43 Powerful
44 Cheers
45 Severe
46 Outer garment
48 Sweet wine
49 —— Miss
52 Promises to pay
53 Chat
56 Orson Welles role
57 Delicious
58 Orient
59 Completes
60 Animal trail
61 Sea bird

DOWN

1 Renown
2 Seth's brother
3 Outclasses
4 Greek letter
5 Emotional displays
6 More innocent
7 Flower
8 Mother of 2 Down
9 Diminished
10 Polishing material
11 Disdainful
12 Wound slightly
13 Command to a sitting dog
18 Righteous
23 Follows closely
25 Annoys
26 Hoosegow
27 Luge
28 Carries on
29 Quiets
30 Firmly fixed
32 Monsoon ——
34 "It's a ——" (too bad)
36 Shields
37 Carriages
39 Sticky substances
40 Estuary
42 —— up (botches)
43 Savonarola, e.g.
45 Kind of book
46 Boy's vehicle
47 Bank deal
48 Mexican money
50 Den
51 Actor Richard
54 Chance
55 Consumé



هكذا من الأصل

Dickson Is Golf Victor By Three

Crampton Fails To Retain Lead

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Bob Dickson, the former U.S. and British amateur champion, won his second pro title in five years yesterday, beating Bruce Crampton for the top prize in the $170,000 Andy Williams San Diego Open.

It was the first victory for the 28-year-old former Oklahoma State star since the 1968 Haig Open and he grabbed it with a closing round par 72 while Crampton, gunning for his third victory of 1973 and seemingly in command, bogeyed three of the last four holes and finished with a four-over-par 76.

Dickson almost doubled his 1972 earnings with the $34,000 check as he played the 72 holes in 10-under-par 278 in the last of the tour's winter events on the West Coast.

Crampton, winner of the Phoenix and Tucson Opens last month, carried a one-stroke lead over Dickson and Grier Jones going into the final round and was still a shot ahead after 13 holes when he sank a four-foot birdie putt.

Then Crampton caved in, taking bogeys on 15, 16 and 17. He also missed a two-foot birdie putt on the last hole that left him with a seven-under total of 281 and in a four-way tie for second.

Crampton, the year's leading money winner with $63,398, would have won $19,380 as sole runnerup, but ended up with $11,602, as did Phil Rodgers, Billy Casper and Grier Jones.

Rodgers had a finishing 66, Casper a 71, and Jones 75.

Tied at 282 were Miller Barber, who also had a 66, Tommy Jacobs, with a 65, Dave Eichelberger, 73, and Hale Irwin, 72.

Dickson seemed to fall from contention when he bogeyed the seventh and eighth holes but Crampton bogeyed the seventh as well and both made the turn in 37, the Australian still a shot in front.

Dickson drew even when Crampton bogeyed the 12th but fell behind when Crampton birdied the 13th.

A 12-foot birdie putt by Dickson on the 14th drew him even again and he pulled ahead on the next hole when Crampton started his bogey string.

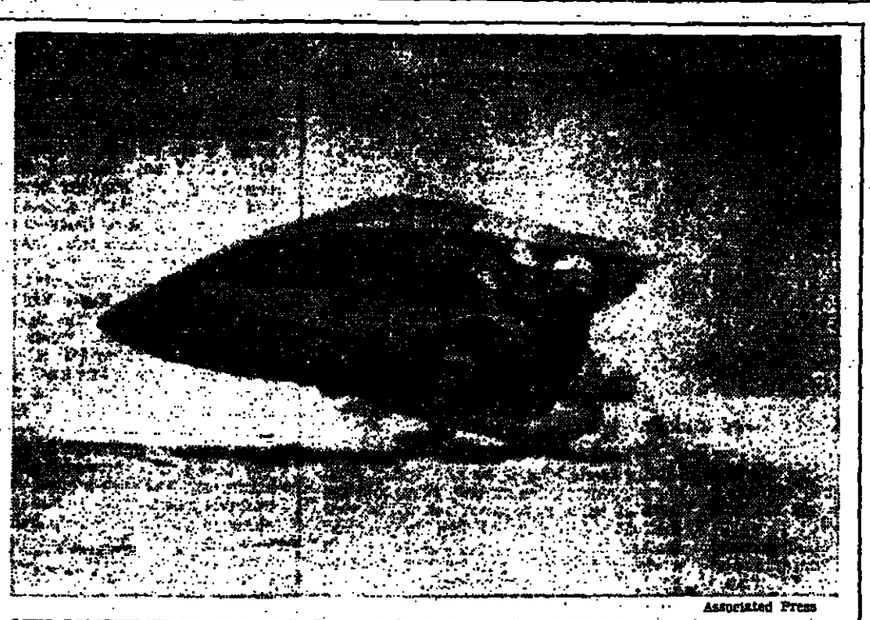
Dickson's previous best this year was a tie for eighth at Phoenix and he came into the San Diego event with 1973 earnings of $4,314.

LEADING SCORERS

B. Dickson	$34,000	66-66-69-72	—276
B. Crampton	$11,602	67-70-68-76	—281
G. Jones	$11,602	68-66-71-76	—281
B. Casper	$11,602	69-69-73-71	—281
P. Rodgers	$11,602	71-73-71-66	—281
H. Irwin	$5,291	67-70-73-72	—282
D. Eichelberger	$5,291	71-68-70-73	—282
T. Jacobs	$3,291	74-71-72-65	—282
M. Barber	$5,291	70-71-75-66	—282
C. Courtney	$4,080	70-73-68-72	—283
D. Sanders	$4,080	68-74-71-70	—283
R. Curl	$3,094	71-72-70-71	—284
A. North	$3,094	71-70-71-72	—284
P. Harney	$3,094	70-70-72-72	—284
D. Lota	$3,094	71-71-71-71	—284
G. Littler	$3,094	70-70-75-69	—284
D. Stockton	$2,210	70-71-71-73	—285
B. Blakey	$2,210	64-68-70-73	—285
M. Morley	$2,210	69-71-73-72	—285
F. Beard	$2,210	68-71-76-70	—285
B. Baird	$2,210	70-73-72-70	—285

Jets Trade Philbin

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The New York Jets have traded defensive end Gerry Philbin to the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League in exchange for running back Mike Adamle and an undisclosed draft choice.



Associated Press

OUT OF THE WAY—Bob Halliday, pilot of the raceboat Challenger, is thrown clear of his craft. He landed several yards away, got back into his boat, restarted it and went on to win the outboard title in Australia. His main rival also flipped over.

Weber State 1st to Dribble to NCAA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—UCLA has won 66 straight basketball games, Long Beach State has lost once in 23 games and Marquette has won 20 of 22, but they have not qualified yet for the National Collegiate championship tournament. As usual Weber State has.

Unranked, unheralded and virtually unknown, the Ogden, Utah, college, with an enrollment of 9,500, became the first of 16 conference champions to automatically qualify for a berth in the NCAA tournament. The Wildcats clinched the Big Sky Conference title Saturday night, defeating Gonzaga, 70-65. It was the sixth straight conference title for Weber State, which has a 17-6 overall won-lost record and is 11-1 in the conference.

Weber State will compete in the Western regional playoffs March 10 and its tack won't be an easy one. The Wildcats' opponent undoubtedly will be Long Beach State, the nation's third ranked team. The Forty-Niners won their 11th Pacific Coast Athletic Association game, beating Pacific, 85-64.

Long Beach State can clinch the conference title tomorrow night with a victory over Los Angeles State, whose only claim to basketball fame is Ray Lewis, the nation's third best scorer.

Here is a capsule look at the other conference races in which the champion automatically qualifies for the NCAA tournament:

PACIFIC 8.—Not that it needs any help, UCLA got a lift toward an earlier clinching when Washington upset Southern California, 78-70. It was the Trojans' second conference loss.

WEST COAST A. A.—The 1955-56 San Francisco team got more publicity this season (when UCLA broke its record 60-game winning streak) than this season's team has received with a 19-3 record. The Dons are 9-1 in the league after their 100-85 victory over Seattle.

WESTERN A. A.—New Mexico tightened the race with its 76-66 victory over pace-setting Brigham Young. The triumph tied New Mexico at the top with the Cougars.

OHIO VALLEY.—What a difference James (Fly) Williams, the freshman from Brooklyn, N.Y., and the nation's leading scorer, has made. Austin Peay finished tied for last place in 1971-72 and last had a winning season in 1966-67. Now, the Governors are 9-1 in the league, 19-3 overall and nearing the conference title.

IVY LEAGUE.—Once-beaten Penn and Princeton won and are headed for a playoff for the tournament spot.

ATLANTIC COAST.—North Carolina State, the nation's only *other unbeaten major* college team, routed Wake Forest, 81-59, for its 21st victory. A postseason tournament will decide the NCAA representative, but it can't be North Carolina State or Duke. They are on a year's probation.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC.—St. Joseph's is 5-0 in the East Division and Delaware leads the West with 6-2. A tournament on March 3-4 will decide the representative.

SOUTHERN.—Davison, 8-1, and Furman, 11-2, are the only teams with better than .500 league records. But again, a postseason tournament will decide the representative.

SOUTHWEST.—Eight seasons ago, Texas Tech was stripped of the title for using an ineligible player. It will take something as drastic as that to keep the Red Raiders from winning this time.

MID-AMERICAN.—All Miami, Ohio, 7-2, has to do is defeat Kent State, 3-6, and Western Michigan, 1-8, to clinch.

BIG TEN.—The Purdue-Minnesota game on March 3 may decide the championship. Purdue has a 7-2 record and Minnesota, the defending champion, is 6-2, after avenging an earlier loss by Indiana, 82-75.

SOUTHEASTERN.—Tennessee, Alabama, Vanderbilt and Kentucky are separated by 1 1/2 games. A crucial game will be Tennessee, the pace-setter, 10-2, at Alabama, 9-3, Wednesday night. Tennessee held onto its lead with an 85-71 victory over Georgia.

MISSOURI VALLEY.—Memphis State can clinch at least a tie tonight with a victory over North Texas State, 4-7.

BIG EIGHT.—Only Kansas State (8-1) and Colorado (6-2) remain in the race and Colorado's chances don't appear good.

The other nine NCAA berths will be filled with at-large terms to be chosen March 1.

Best bets at the moment are Marquette (20-2), Providence (17-3), St. John's (18-4), Syracuse (18-4), Oral Roberts (20-4), Oklahoma City (17-5), Jacksonville (19-4), Houston (18-3), Southwestern Louisiana (20-2) and South Carolina (17-5).

76ers Improve Foul Record By Defeating the NBA Knicks

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Completing their most glorious week of the National Basketball Association season, the Philadelphia 76ers defeated the New York Knicks, 114-98, yesterday, for their third straight home victory and a .750 pace—three out of four—since snapping their record 20-game losing streak Wednesday night.

Less than 16 hours earlier, the Knicks had beaten the 76ers in New York, 107-89, and when the teams took the floor at the Spectrum yesterday afternoon before 10,052 spectators, the Knicks were 45 games ahead of Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division standings.

The reversal of results required some explanation and at least three distinct major trends were distinguishable. The 76ers played well; the Knicks played poorly, and the referees (Bob Rakel and Mark Mano) had a one-way effect on the game. The 76ers took 45 free throws to New York's 22, including an 18-7 margin in the fourth quarter when the Knicks still had a chance. Bill Bradley fouled out, Phil Jackson was ejected by Mano for a forthright comment, and the 76ers' Tom Van Arsdale, the game's top scorer with 29 points, made 17 of them on 18 free-throw attempts.

So the 76ers are now 3-12 under Kevin Loughery, their new coach, after posting a 4-47 record under Roy Rubin.

For the Knicks, the loss cost them ground in their battle with the Boston Celtics for the division lead. They are five games back in the loss column.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 7, Chicago 5 (Connelly 2, Morrison, Klatt, Ryan 2, Ball; Sicinski 2, Beaselock, Fleming, Maveety). Fighting Saints gain second place in West.

Winnipeg 4, Houston 2 (Beaudin, Black, Bordeleau, Sutherland; Harris, McCallum). Jets win sixth straight, increase lead in West to 13 points over Houston.

Los Angeles 4, Philadelphia 1 (Vasenuso, Hyndman, Serviss, Heiskala; Lapierre). Sharks gain fourth place in West.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	38	8	13	89	244	134
N.Y. Rangers	39	15	5	83	233	144
Boston	37	17	5	79	247	178
Buffalo	31	20	9	71	210	164
Detroit	29	20	10	68	194	177
Toronto	19	32	7	45	178	194
Vancouver	15	37	8	40	174	262
N.Y. Islanders	7	49	5	19	121	383

West Division

Chicago	34	19	8	76	229	171
Philadelphia	28	24	9	65	220	211
Minnesota	27	24	8	62	185	173
St. Louis	25	25	10	60	175	180
Atlanta	23	27	11	57	158	175
Los Angeles	24	28	8	57	180	198
Pittsburgh	23	28	7	53	196	200
California	9	37	14	32	159	252

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 5, Minnesota 1 (MacLeish, Shultz, Lonsberry, Molet, Plett; Nanne).

Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Robert, Ramsay, Gratton, Meehan; Polis).

Boston 4, Chicago 1 (Sanderson, Hodge 2, Orr; Bordeleau).

N.Y. Rangers 3, N.Y. Islanders 2 (Ratelle, Rousseau, Demarco; Cameron, Miller).

Los Angeles 4, California 2 (St. Marseilles 2, Lesuk 2; McAneeley, Leach).

Montreal 2, Toronto 1 (Roberts, Shutt; Kehoe).

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 114, New York 98 (T. Van Arsdale 29, Ellis 24; Frazier 28, Monroe 21).

Detroit 144, KC-Omaha 100 (Lanier 25, Mengelt 22; Gerkas 17, Kojis 13). NBA leading scorer Nate Archibald plays only 15 minutes and is held to five points. His season average is 33.6.

Baltimore 98, Milwaukee 93 (Clark 25, Riordan 22; Dandridge 20, Jabbar 18). Archie Clark clinches victory with two free throws with five seconds left.

Chicago 116, Houston 99 (Walker 23, Love 21; Tomjanovich 22, Moore 20).

Boston 106, Seattle 105 (White 26, Chaney 23; Haywood 32, Brown 26). Dave Cowens tips in shot with two seconds left to win game.

Cleveland 122, Buffalo 96 (Carr 26, Wilkens 23; Kauffman 20, E. Smith 17). Cavaliers tie team record with 23d victory of season.

Portland 119, Phoenix 118 (Petrie 23, Neal 22; Walk 32, Hawkins 21).

Atlanta 99, Los Angeles 92 (Maravich 31, Hudson 27; Goodrich 28, McMillian 16). Los Angeles commits 38 turnovers. Jerry West is still out of action with injury.

Billy Conigliaro Sold By Brewers to A's

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Billy Conigliaro, who walked out of Milwaukee's County Stadium before a doubleheader with Boston on June 25, declaring he was fed up with baseball and tired of traveling, has been sold by the Brewers to the Oakland A's for an undisclosed sum.

In order to sell him, Milwaukee had to obtain a letter from Conigliaro requesting removal from their voluntary retired list.

Laver Defeats Emerson to Add To WCT Lead

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (AP).—Rod Laver's singles victory in the $50,000 Toronto international tennis tournament yesterday gives him a commanding lead in the World Championship Tennis group A points parade.

The Australian now has 36 points after five tournaments, 11 more than second-place American Stan Smith, whom he beat in the semifinals Saturday.

Yesterday, Laver defeated Australian Roy Emerson, 6-3, 6-4, in the final. Emerson is in third place with 21 points.

Bob Lutz and Dick Stockton of the United States share fourth with 15 points each and Australian Colin Dibley has 14 for sixth place.

John Alexander of Australia has 11 points for seventh position and American Cliff Richey has nine points for eighth place.

The top eight players in groups A and B advance to the WCT's grand finale in Dallas in May.

Baseball Is Quiet On Talks

Reserve Clause Still Major Issue

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI).—After a week of name-calling and insinuations the baseball player-owner dispute has turned very hush-hush.

Both sides, which met again this afternoon, refrained from making inflammatory statements or even progress announcements following rare back-to-back weekend meetings at the offices of Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, and John Gaherin, negotiator for the owners.

Miller, looking drawn, described yesterday's 2 1/2-hour bargaining session as "an amiable, informal meeting" and Gaherin said, "We are making every effort to resolve this dispute quickly."

Gaherin, trying to give away as little information as possible, noted, however, that there has been "little progress" in settling the two major points of contention—the reserve clause and salary arbitration.

The fact that the owners and players were able to schedule the special weekend sessions and another one today probably speaks best for their intention to overcome the present impasse without a further delay in the opening of spring training camps. Already three camps have been kept closed because of the owners' insistence not to open without a new contract.

Miller said if the camps remain closed on March 1, he would begin "regional meetings with the players" starting Friday in Los Angeles. Otherwise, he would meet with the players at the training sites, "which would be more convenient." He said he had canceled plans to call a mass meeting in New York with all players.

Yesterday's session included National League president Chub Feeney, American League president Joe Cronin, St. Louis player representative Joe Torre and players' legal counsel Dick Moss, in addition to Miller and Gaherin.

Dining on cookies and coffee behind closed doors, they attempted—with no apparent success—to break new ground.

"We want a three-year contract," one owner said last week. "If we delay the reserve clause issue for a year, what's to stop them from going on strike next year?"

Miller has contended that the owners' refusal to open spring training is essentially a "lockout maneuver, designed to put pressure on the players."

The cost of spring training is another item that weighs heavily on some owners' minds.

"It costs each club about $200,000 to open spring training," said one owner. "And what's to prevent them from calling a strike again. That would mean all the money would be down the drain."

The players have not taken a strike vote and Miller said no strike threats have been made.

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Indiana 118, San Diego 103 (McGinnis 34, Freeman 21; Taylor 29, S. Johnson 21).

Kentucky 94, New York 85 (Issel 23, Dampier 21; Carter 23, Paultz 17). Artis Gilmore has 21 rebounds.

Denver 109, Utah 90 (Jabali 31, Robisch 24; Wise 23, Boone 22).

Carolina 138, Memphis 114 (Calvin 27, Cunningham 20; Hunter 30, Neumann 19). Billy Cunningham had 17 assists, five steals and eight rebounds.

The Scoreboard

BOXING.—At Cologne, West Germany, Karl-Heinz Klein of West Germany gained a unanimous 10-round decision over his compatriot and ex-European light-heavyweight champion Conny Velensek.

Players Missing From Resort Scene

Disney World Fills Baseball's Void

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 19 (NYT).—Almost 26 million tourists will visit Florida this year, but on this holiday weekend none of them could spot one of the state's signs of spring: a major league baseball player.

From Miami, where the Baltimore Orioles train, to Clearwater and the Philadelphia Phillies, the 17 training camps were empty while visitors crowded the airports and highways looking for fun in the sun.

The same picture was reported from Arizona and California, where the rest of the 24 clubs spend six weeks each year preparing for the 162-game season. But except for a few minor league encampments, professional baseball was missing from the resort scene for the first time since the northern teams headed south 60 years ago.

Their absence hardly threatened to create ghost cities along Florida's Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. They were already jammed for the long Washington's Birthday weekend, in addition to the steady traffic that flows all year toward Disney World near Orlando. And despite the cold weather, the regular "season" guests were also here in force.

So for the moment, the impact of the baseball shutdown was more symbolic than financial. About half the teams decided last spring to reduce their training seasons to five weeks because few of them made money here anyway. But the business community predicted a mild impact in dollars soon if the club owners and their players did not settle the labor relations stalemate that has closed the camps.

On the fringes, a few baseball players were exercising alone or in little groups. Some, like Jim McAndrew of the New York Mets, moved here permanently to take advantage of the training schedule. Others, like Mel Stottlemyre of the Yankees, are looking for homes in Florida. Still others, like Manny Sanguillen of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Tom Seaver of the Mets, are eager beavers who started training early, then got caught short when the owners shut the camps.

McAndrew and Seaver, in fact, had been working out at the Mets' base, Joan W. Payson Field in northwest St. Petersburg. They even were using facilities like the whirlpool bath. But when word came that the camps were off-limits, they switched to the beaches—as they did in 1969 when unsigned players were barred in a similar dispute and some set up informal "camps-in-exile."

"It's a city-owned park," McAndrew said, explaining his early use of the Mets' field. "I pay taxes. So why shouldn't I work here until the Mets formally take over?"

They formally took over Friday, the reporting date for 25 pitchers and catchers, and by then McAndrew was exercising in his backyard. So were Duffy Dyer and Jerry Koosman, who also had made the scene early, while Seaver was returning from the player representatives' meeting in New York.

The baseball camps in Florida are clustered in two groups. Along the east coast, the Orioles hold the southernmost fort at Miami, the Yankees are at Fort Lauderdale to the north, the Texas Rangers at Pompano Beach. Farther up the coast, the Los Angeles Dodgers work at Vero Beach, the Atlanta Braves at West Palm Beach, the Montreal Expos at Daytona Beach, the Houston Astros at Cocoa Beach and the Minnesota Twins inland at Orlando.

On the Gulf Coast, the Kansas City Royals train at Fort Myers to the south. Then, up the western coast, the Chicago White Sox are at Sarasota, the Pittsburgh Pirates at Bradenton, the Mets and St. Louis Cardinals in St. Petersburg, the Cincinnati Reds across the bay in Tampa, the Phillies in Clearwater and, inland, the Detroit Tigers at Lakeland and the Boston Red Sox at Winter Haven.

Before Disney World opened last year, baseball was one of the prime tourist targets. It still is, but few of Florida's traditional attractions can rival the steady pull of the Disney entertainment complex. And if baseball needed more competition, it was provided by the great outdoors itself: Pleasureboat licenses in the state rose 10 percent in the last year to 229,426.

For all these reasons, tourists are streaming into Florida with or without baseball. The state controller, Fred Dickinson jr., estimated that 26 million would arrive this year—"more than America will send to Europe"—and would spend $6 billion.

Of that amount, baseball directly stimulates a small fraction. But nobody knows exactly how much it stimulates in chain-reaction spending.

Petty's Patience Wins Daytona 500

By John S. Radosta

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (NYT).—Richard Petty, the all-time leader in stock-car victories, won the Daytona 500 yesterday after two faster cars, flogged to their limit, broke down in the final stages. The stronger opponent, Buddy Baker, retired with less than 15 miles to go and dropped to sixth place.

Driving a 1973 Dodge, Petty finished with a lead of two laps over Bobby Isaac in a Ford. He covered the 200 laps of the 2.5-mile Daytona International Speedway in 3 hours 10 minutes 50 seconds for a relatively slow average speed of 157.205 miles an hour. Petty won a $34,100 share of the $154,950 purse.

Dick Brooks completed 197 laps to finish third in a Dodge and A. J. Foyt, last year's winner, ran fourth in a Chevrolet with 196 laps completed.

Petty, four-time champion on the Grand National Circuit, became the first driver to win the Daytona 500 a fourth time, h previous victories being in 196 1966 and 1971.

It was one of the most r markable Daytona 500s since 196 when Petty led nearly all th way and also finished with two-lap lead. The difference ye terday, though, was in the lea er. Baker, starting from the po in a Dodge, had dominated th race from the start.

One crucial incident turned th race around near the end, whe Petty was running third behi Baker's Dodge and Cale Yarb rough's Chevrolet. On the 154 lap a Dodge driven by Joh Utsman blew its engine in theatrical burst of flames, brin ing out the yellow caution fla

As Yarborough backed off th throttle, his oil pressure droppe and the engine seized. Th eliminated Yarborough. Petty was on the same lap as Bak and Yarborough, but more th a mile and a half behind. Th yellow flag enabled him to clo the gap on Baker, and the ne 100 miles was a contest betwee Petty and Baker.

Afterward, Petty said his b break was not closing that ga but Yarborough's elimination.

Baker and Petty needed to p on the 190th lap for fuel—gas line consumption at racing spee is four miles to the gallon—an each took on one 11-gallon ca of gas.

Petty pitted first, coming i unusually fast. "This is a 200-la race," he said afterward, "an the cat who runs fastest win The pit is part of the race."

Petty needed only eight sec onds for the fuel. After he return ed to the track, Baker came i for his fuel stop, which require 10 seconds.

When Baker pulled out of th pit, wheels spinning, Petty ha completed a lap and had worke up a full head of steam—he ha his momentum going as he passe Baker exiting from pit row.

Bruins Triumph as Sanderson Returns to NHL Goal Column

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Derek Sanderson scored his first goal since returning to the Bruins and Boston went on to defeat the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-1, last night in the National Hockey League.

Held scoreless by the saves of Chicago goalie Tony Esposito in the first period, Boston took control and scored three goals in the second.

Sanderson, who returned to the Bruins from Philadelphia of the World Hockey Association, scored while Boston was a man short as Dallas Smith was off on a penalty.

Canadiens 2, Maple Leafs 1

Jim Roberts and rookie Steve Shutt scored within a 26-second span early in the second period to give Montreal a 2-1 road victory over Toronto. It was Roberts's 10th goal and Frank Mahovlich earned the 1,000th point of his career when he picked up the assist.

Rangers 3, Islanders 2

Third period goals by Bobby Rousseau and Ab Demarco lifted the New York Rangers to a 3-2 home victory over the New York Islanders and gave them a 6-0 sweep in their first season rivalry.

Jean Ratelle of the Rangers and Craig Cameron of the Islanders exchanged first-period goals for a 1-1 tie that existed until Rousseau scored his sixth during a Ranger power play at 3:10 of the third period.

Kings 4, Seals 2

Bill Lesuk and Frank St. Marseille each scored twice to lead Los Angeles to a 4-2 road triumph over California.

Flyers 5, North Stars 1

At Philadelphia, the Flyers scored four goals within 15 minutes in the first period and gained a 5-1 victory over Minnesota.

Sabres 4, Penguins 1

Rene Robert scored his 100th point—seven seconds before receiving a game misconduct penalty—as Buffalo took a 4-1 home victory over Pittsburgh. The goal came on a power play at 5:54 of the penalty-packed first period. Seven seconds later, a fight broke out sending three players off the ice for a total of 17 minutes and Robert off the ice after he argued with the officials' decision.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Fiscal Beating Review

WASHINGTON. — "All right, students, let's have a little quiet in the classroom. Today we will discuss the American dollar and what has happened to it within the last week. Are there any questions?"



Buchwald

"What caused people abroad to lose faith in the American dollar?"

"There are many theories. One is that the Italian lira was in trouble so Italians sold their lire and bought dollars with them. Then they took the dollars to Switzerland and sold them for Swiss francs. The Swiss bankers were very perplexed about this, so they notified their Arab sheikh oil clients that the Italians thought the dollar was in trouble.

"The Arab sheikhs sold their dollars for German marks. Israeli intelligence picked this up and Israel started buying gold.

* * *

"Multinational companies such as ITT, General Motors and General Electric got wind of what the Israelis were up to and started dumping their dollars on the market in exchange for British pounds.

"The British, who couldn't understand why anyone would want British pounds, sold their dollars for French francs. The French, suspecting a trick, started buying Japanese yen.

"In order to keep their own money from being raised, the Germans and the Japanese had to keep buying American dollars.

* * *

"The situation got so serious that Germany and Japan told the United States that unless it did something about the dollar, they would both go to war with America again—and lose.

"This would be too much for the United States to take, so the President decided on a 10-percent devaluation of the dollar. Are there any other questions?"

"What is the advantage of devaluing the dollar?"

"We can sell our goods abroad, which will cut down our balance-of-payments deficit. If our things are 10 percent cheaper, foreign people will buy them. At the same time, it will cost 10 percent more to buy things from abroad, which will discourage Americans from purchasing imported items."

"But if we stop buying things from countries abroad, why will they buy anything from us?"

"That's a good question. Next?"

* * *

"Will the lack of confidence in the dollar have any effect on the American tourist?"

"Quite a bit. One day, if the dollar is doing well, you may be able to buy a bowl of soup. But if the dollar is doing badly, it's quite posssible you may starve to death. I'd advise all tourists to carry a bag of diamonds with them, just in case no one abroad will cash their dollars."

"Why do administration officials say that the devaluation of the dollar is a good thing?"

"What would you say if you had to break the news to the American people?"

"Is the American dollar the weakest currency in the world?"

"No. It is still stronger than the Albanian lek, the Ceylonese rupee, the Burmese kayat, the Cambodian riel, the Tibetan sang, the Honduran lempira, the Iraqi dinar and the Laotian kip."

"When will the American dollar become strong again?"

"As soon as Germany and Japan win a war."

London Approves Freeway Plan to Circle Inner City

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The government today approved the first stage of a £2 billion plan to build enough roads to keep London from strangling on its own traffic.

Geoffrey Ripon, minister of the environment, approved plans to build "ringway one," a six-lane freeway closely circling the inner city. It was recommended in a 1,142-page report that took two years to produce.

Sir Reg Goodwin, leader of the opposition Labor Party on the Greater London Council, immediately called the plan "a threat to London's very existence." He said it would "demolish thousands of homes . . . in order to surrender to the car."

The Migration Of Pop Music



Jean Ber.

Kathy Lowe and Pat Woods.

PARIS (IHT).—Take the best singing guitarist ever to come out of Keeneye, Alaska, combine with the daughter of a circus acrobat and a trapeze artist, season in a mixture of the Métro and Pigalle, and what have you got? Right: The country music team of Pat Woods and Kathy Lowe, who any day now are bound to be up there in lights.

The stereotypes of show business have been broken up and reassembled in a number of different patterns in recent years. You can't, anymore, just scatter a handful of spinning Variety headlines in the wind, against a throbbing background of "California Here I Come" and railroad noises, and let it go at that. Woods and Miss Lowe, for example, joined forces not in Waukeegan, at a theatrical boarding house, but on the Ivory Coast. They were brought together, in 1971, by the U.S. Information Service, under whose auspices they toured the centipede-and-yaws circuit in the company of two other young hopefuls, forming a combo known as the Bourbon Street Band.

Woods, who is 29, had arrived in Paris a couple of years before. The other day he took a break in rehearsals at their Rue Pigalle pad to talk about it with a visitor. Paris has become a focal point for young Americans who play and sing country or folk music and every other known variety, in addition to several unknown varieties. Woods sees a parallel between this migration and the arrival here, in the early twenties, of those young American expatriates who came to be known eventually as the Lost Generation. Some of them contented themselves with hanging around the Dome and the Select and sneering as Sinclair Lewis or Sherwood Anderson went by. Others, however, actually did some writing, actually got published, and proved to be part of an authentic avant-garde that made its mark in the history of American literature and of world literature.

"The whole thing in America," Woods said, talking about his kind of music, "is to get it as slick and as clean as possible. Too few people are dominating the pop-music business. They give the wrong impression of what music is. It's good, but there isn't enough variety."

He stood up, threading his way around the foam-rubber mattresses and sleeping bags on the floor, and walked over to a turntable. "Here—listen to this cut, and maybe you'll see what I mean."

It sounded, at first, like a one-man band falling downstairs, against a background of muffled conversation, chuckles, banjo plunks, cymbal clashes. Then a kind of melody emerged—the familiar and, to a coarsely tuned ear, immutable melody of country music. Then more muted conversation, chuckles, plunks and gongs. Woods explained this as a sample of "free folk" music, as improvised (apparently) by a young American named Roger Mason, with several like-minded associates.

What he and his friends have been doing, Woods explained, with the benevolent aid of a French record company called Le

IRVING MARDER

Chant du Monde, is to make music "the way we want to." Music that, as he sees it, breaks out of the over-slick, over-produced, over-homogenized pattern set by the big-label companies, including such American giants as CBS and Decca. Le Chant du Monde, he said, is a solidly based company that had previously specialized in classical music. When their executives decided to issue a series of records made by young Americans, including Woods and Miss Lowe and some of their friends—including Roger Mason, Steve Warring, Mary Rhodes—they had "no preconceptions about what the music should be like." The Chant du Monde people simply provided a sound studio, and engineers. "The rest was up to us."

Woods and Miss Lowe have cut one LP for Chant du Monde, consisting of 12 songs. These are among "200 or so" that Woods has written. They collected an advance of $400 for the record—which so far is available only in France. Miss Lowe, who is from Sutton, N. H., says they've sold more copies of their record in her hometown (pop. 500) so far than in France itself.

Miss Lowe, who is 20 and comes from show-business stock on both sides, said the folks at home have never taken the view that she is "going to hell in Pigalle." Mother, in addition to her trapeze work in a circus, had been part of "an elephant act." Father was a singer and acrobat, and grandfather was "the man who invented the trampoline." Miss Lowe, after two years in Paris, clearly is hooked on it.

As for Woods, he admitted that he is actually from Portland, Ore., and that Keeneye was only a way-station. Attending Columbia, he found himself abruptly at a loose end, during the 1967-68 school year, when campus riots forced the university to shut down. Deciding on journalism, he wrote letters to 300 papers and got four job offers—"three of which were in Alaska." (He had worked briefly, before that, for the East Village Other.) And that was how he ended up in Keeneye—an up-and-coming town of 1,200 with two papers. Woods's job was on the weekly Choctaw News. Keeneye began to pall, he said, after the paper's two partners had a falling out.

One of them crossed the street to start his own paper and before long the estranged chums were, according to Woods, blasting away at each other not only in their news columns but also at long range, with high-velocity rifles. Woods finished his one-year contract, went back to New York and began to play his guitar and sing his songs at such places as the Gaslight, the Greasy Spoon, and the Figaro coffee house (where he also used to do such odd jobs as mopping the floor).

He arrived in Paris in 1969, played a few small cafés in the Latin Quarter, and more or less marked time until 1971, when he met Miss Lowe in the Ivory Coast. Returning to Paris, they began the ascent: busking in the Métro, Latin Quarter café dates, three weeks at the Bobino with Catherine Sauvage, three TV shows with her and Paul Prebois. Their next concert is this week: Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p.m. at 14 Rue Censier, Paris 5. Pat Woods and Kathy Lowe are, in short, off and running. Or, as Variety might put it, "Hix Boffo in Paree."

PEOPLE: *Brigitte Bardot at 38: 'Men Are Beasts'*



AP.

Brigitte Bardot . . . allergic.

At 38, Brigitte Bardot says she "hates humanity. I am allergic to it. I see no one. I don't go out . . . I am disgusted with everything . . . Men are beasts, and even beasts don't behave as they do." At least that's what she told the French news magazine Express. B.B. has just finished "Don Juan," directed by her first husband, Roger Vadim, who launched her in the movies in the early fifties. "Even if 'Don Juan' is not my last movie, it will be the one before last," she said. "My profession is not the center of my life . . . I find my balance in nature, in company with the animals. I have two more years to prepare another existence." Her new lifestyle will probably not include a family—although she has a son, Nicholas, who lives with his father, producer Jacques Charrier. "There is no question that I should bring a child into the world . . . People who have children are crazy." She said she didn't have "a very developed sense of motherhood." When she is with her son "we play poker and he tries on my things, to see if there is anything he likes. Thank God he is being raised by his father . . . A woman would make a homosexual out of him."

* * *

Former Beatle George Harrison has brought a $15 million damage suit against three companies charging them with pirating Beatles records. A New York State Supreme Court judge has issued a temporary injunction against the firms—Audiotape Inc., the Electroscanning System, and Economic Consultants Inc. In the suit, Harrison charged that the firms had duplicated Beatle performances, sold them and were offering an album containing 60 pirated performances.

* * *

Two American actors came in for criticism this weekend for incidents at the annual Logie Awards dinner in Melbourne, Australia. Actor Michael Cole of the Mod Squad series, when given the award as the best U.S. TV show, said "Oh shit." The presentation was being televised throughout Australia. Complaints poured in. Afterwards, he apologized, saying: "The whole feeling of my heart came across. I was moved emotionally. I damned near cried."

Also at the ceremony, film star Glenn Ford gave American actress Gail Fisher, the black star of the Mannix TV series, the impression he didn't want to sit next to her. Ford said: "I wanted to sit next to people I knew. I have the utmost respect for Miss Fisher as an artist. She must have misunderstood." Ford's son Peter, who was at the dinner, said his father sat next to him. Nor was that all. At dinner, Ford clashed with media minister Sen. Douglas McClelland and refused to shake his hand. "I don't like what your government is saying about my government," Ford said, "and the way your government is trying to put United States actors out of work." McClelland replied, "We don't like some of the things your country's film industry is doing to this country."

* * *

Former British soccer idol George Best has postponed a business trip to Canada after telephoned threats to two of his friends, who were to accompany him. The threats—"in either an American or Canadian accent"—were made to Best's business associate Frank Evans and hairdresser Malcolm Wager. "This fella said if we went to Canada I wouldn't see my wife and kids again," said Evans. "That sort of talk rattles you." The three men were going to Canada to discuss a million-dollar offer to Best by the World Indoor Soccer League which wants to sign the ex-Manchester United star up for a tournament.

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